THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,671—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 32-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	Tuesday, 23rd July
SIAM	3041	560	H. T. Weighell	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	560	H. Weighell	27th "
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th "

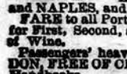
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1,200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	5th Aug

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	24th July

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and a liberal allowance of luggage.

For freight apply to

Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 21st July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA" 2,950 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Bottles Rs. 35 ; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis..... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune..... A fine red full-bodied Wine.	11 0
25 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Macon ..... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 8
23 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	12 8
33 0	...Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8
21 0	...Fine.....SAUTERNE...Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8
24 0	...Superior.SAUTERNE...from the Bordeaux Dist... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8
33 0	...Haut ...SAUTERNE...very rich and fine.....	17 8

Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH, AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 8	6 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 8	8 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE ILFORD DRY PLATES.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THESE PLATES, manufactured by the Britannia Works Company, are well-known and approved of, being PERFECTLY RELIABLE and of very moderate price.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	...	1	1-6	2-4	4-0	7-8	10-8	19-0

THE NEW RAPID SERIES, the quickest Plates in the market.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	...	1-4	2-4	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0	23-0

THE SPECIAL ILFORD, Red Label.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8
Rs. ...	...	1-8	2-8	3-12	6-8	11-0

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.

Qualities—A—Smooth surface, thin paper.
B—Smooth surface, heavy paper.
C—Rough surface, heavy paper.

These papers may be used for positive printing or copying drawings by contract, also for enlargements, plain or working up in crayon, ink, water colours or oils, according as the taste or judgment of the operator may suggest. Each kind of paper is the same price.

Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.	Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.
4¼ by 3¼	0 9	12 by 10	5 0
6½ by 4¾	1 4	15½ by 12½	7 4
8½ by 6½	2 0	28 by 17	15 8
10 by 8	3 0		

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf, [illegible] proof	16 8 ...20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	...20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	...35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	...20
" " Oxford Shoes	...15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	...25
Do for short Boots...	...20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary.
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all ments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR. Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE, F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld. have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to [illegible] Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JAVAS, No. 1	per box Rs. 3 8	HAVANNA-Shaped Trichinopolies	Rs. 2 0
Do. No. 2	" " 3 0	DAWSON'S Muster do.	" 1 12

NOBLE'S Muster Trichinopolies ... Re. 1 12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS (35, ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,600
1875	£388,156
1886	£355,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. .	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ... ... Rs. 26
Six months ... ... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 3s. 3d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse [illegible] hitefriars, London.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate, SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a.
Orange Pekoe	1 2 per lb.
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson ...	0 14 "
Pekoe ...	0 13 "
Broken Pekoe ...	0 12 "
Broken Tea ...	0 10 "

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each. Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected. Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
NEW AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

In consequence of the success attending the above Company, the management beg to inform the public that they will perform for three nights longer.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

Doors open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9-15.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

PERFUME VAPORIZERS
IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF PERFUMERY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1889, at 4-30 p.m., to consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up of the Company and of passing the necessary resolution to that effect.

By order of the Board.
W. J. ESSAI,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GENUINE
LONDON-MADE
WARRANTED
18-CARAT GOLD
ALBERT CHAINS.
FULL SIZE.
At Rs. 28 per Tola.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE Liquidators INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's LAND and MILL at Ahmedabad. The situation is excellent and the Mill Buildings and Machinery, Engine, Boiler, Tank, &c., are all first-class and in good order. Tenders will be received up to 17th August 1889. They should be addressed to the Liquidators, care of the undersigned, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000. Further particulars will be given on application to the Liquidators or their Solicitors and the Mill can be inspected on application to Mr. Dulsookhram Hargovandas, Samia Pole, Ahmedabad, or to the Engineer in charge. Any tender will be subject to acceptance by the shareholders in general meeting.—Dated the 16th July 1889.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder, of this Company will be held at its Registered Offices No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To appoint Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1890 and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th July to 7th August 1889, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th July 1889.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

CAUTION.

AROMATIC BITTERS OR ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, CARLOS DAMASO SIEGERT, ALFREDO CORNELIO SIEGERT, and LUIS BENJAMIN DEL CARMEN SIEGERT, all of Trinidad, in the West Indies, trading under the firm of "Dr. J. G. B. SEIGERT AND HIJOS," are the Inventors of, and have the sole right to manufacture and sell throughout British India and elsewhere, certain wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and other cordials bearing the prefix "Aromatic" or "Angostura," expressly including the abovementioned "AROMATIC BITTERS or ANGOSTURA BITTERS," and that we possess the exclusive right to use the words "Aromatic" or "Angostura" as applied to such wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and cordials, and that our LABEL or TRADE MARK in respect thereof has been DULY REGISTERED; AND notice is hereby further given that any person found in any way infringing our said rights, or any of them, will be proceeded against according to law.—Dated the 27th day of June 1889.

Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT AND HIJOS.
By their attorneys,
DIGNAM, ROBINSON, AND SPARKES.
4, Strand, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS for ENGLAND and INDIA—
KUHNER HENDSCHEL AND CO.,
115, Cannon Street, London.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.

The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.

The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest; but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.

The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000."

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandalay Municipality.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given had all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of JOHN JAMES SMITH, a Widower, formerly of the Uruli Station, but late of Bombay, European, a Permanent Way Inspector in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of April 1888, leaving a Will dated the 30th day of October 1886, whereof Probate was on the 13th day of December 1888 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY DUNK, of Parel, Bombay, a Carriage Foreman in the employ of the said Company, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Henry Dunk, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 23rd day of August 1889, as after that date the said Henry Dunk, as such Executor, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the deceased's Niece, Mrs. GEORGINA WILSON (daughter of the late John Nash) formerly of Plaistow, Essex, and now of 26, Carlton Terrace, Elizabeth Street, Upton Park, in the County of Essex, England, the Residuary Legatee named in the said Will, as the person entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 10th day of July 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTRY SPIRIT FARMS of the Districts of Thana and Kolaba, including Javhar State and Sudhagad Mahal of the Bhor State, for a period of one year, commencing from the 1st August 1889, will be disposed of on the following conditions:—

1. The distillation and sale of toddy spirit will be disallowed, as heretofore, in the Talukas of Vada, Bhiwndi, Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, and Karjat, and in the Javhar State, in the Thana District, and in the Talukas of Pen, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad, the Kharapat portion of the Alibagh Taluka, and in the Sudhagad Mahal of the Bhor State, in the Kolaba District.

2. The Mowra spirit to be sold throughout both the districts shall be the country spirit manufactured at the licensed distilleries at Uran and Bhandup, and the toddy spirit to be sold in the Talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu and in Umbargaon Mahal of the Thana District, and in Panwel Taluka and the Baghayat portion of the Alibagh Taluka of the Kolaba District, shall be the country spirit manufactured at the licensed public or private toddy distilleries, if any, in either district or in Bombay.

3. Still-head duty will be levied on all Mowra spirit issued from any of the aforesaid licensed distilleries for sale in the Thana and Kolaba districts, at the rate of rupee (1) one and annas (8) eight per gallon of 25° U.P. strength and annas (12) twelve per gallon of 60° U.P. strength. Still-head duty will be charged at the same rates on all toddy spirit issued from any of the licensed toddy distilleries, as aforesaid, for sale in those tracts where the sale of toddy spirit is allowed. But in consideration of the payment of tree tax on account of raw toddy used in the manufacture of the spirit, a drawback will be allowed, as at present, at the rate of rupee (1) one per gallon of 25° U. P. strength. The net duty, excluding drawback, which will be charged on toddy spirit will be, at the rate of annas (8) eight per gallon of 25° U. P. strength and annas (4) four per gallon of 60° U. P. strength.

4. The farmers will be required to retail country spirit at prices not exceeding those shown below:—

	Mowra spirit.		Toddy spirit.	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Per Gallon	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 6 0	1 11 0
Per bottle of 8 drams	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 4 6

5. The country spirit farmers will be required to guarantee a minimum revenue from still-head duty equal to an amount fixed by the Commissioner of Abkari as shown below:—

THANA DISTRICT. Rs.

(1) Umbargaon Mahal 22,500
(5) Salsette Taluka 1,50,000
(6) The inland talukas comprising Vada, Bhiwndi, Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, and Karjat 1,07,000
(7) Javhar State 13,500

KOLABA DISTRICT.

(1) Panwel Taluka 75,000
(2) Baghayat portion of Alibagh Taluka 48,000
(3) The inland talukas comprising the Kharapat portion of Alibagh taluka, Ben, Roha, Mangaon, Mahad, and Sudhagad Mahal of Bhor State 69,000

6. The country spirit farmers will be debarred, as at present, from holding licences of the sale of raw toddy in the taluka or talukas in which the monopoly of the sale of country spirit may be granted to them.

7. All other conditions of the country spirit farm license will be the same as at present.

2. Forms of licenses and counter-part agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Kolaba, and of the Commissioner of Abkari, Poona, and Bombay.

3. Persons desirous of obtaining any of the country spirit farms mentioned above on the conditions stated should send in their applications to the Commissioner of Abkari at Poona not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd instant. Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Application for the country spirit farm of.....".

4. The final disposal of the applications will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will select from among the tenderers the persons whom he may consider most fitting to conduct the farm satisfactorily. No reasons will be given for rejecting any applications. The deposits made by the persons whose applications may be rejected will be returned to them.

5. The person or persons whose application may be accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him or them, deposit with the Collector a sum in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made with the application, will be equal to one-tenth of the amount of the guaranteed minimum revenue, and the elected person or persons shall further execute, on a stamped paper of the proper value, to be paid by him or them, an agreement binding himself or themselves to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued by the Collector. Failing to do so, the deposit already made shall be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision accepting the application will be cancelled, and the Commissioner may reconsider and decide on the applications already received, or call for further applications, or dispose of the Farm in such other way as may seem fit.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st August 1889 the licensed distillers of Toddy Spirit at each of the public distilleries named in the margin established in the districts of Thana and Colaba, under Section 15 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, will be required to pay the cost of the Government establishments employed for supervision at each of the said distilleries. The cost will be recovered in advance on the first day of each month.

Thana District.
1. Vesava in the Salsette Taluka.
2. Bassein.
3. Mahim.
4. Wadvan in Dahanu Subba.
5. Nargol in Umbargaon Mahal
Kolaba District.
1. Uran in Panwel Taluka.
2. Revadanda in Alibag Taluka.

2. On and after 1st August 1889, the licensed distillers of toddy spirit at the said distilleries will be prohibited from purchasing raw toddy for distillation from any licensed vendor of toddy. The distillers will be required to take out tapping licenses under the usual conditions in their own names or in the names of their servants.

3. Applications for distilling licenses should be submitted to the Collector of the district concerned without delay. If any of the existing licenses, which expire on the 31st instant, be not renewed for the ensuing year, all stocks of toddy spirit belonging to those distillers which may remain in the distilleries on the 1st proximo are liable to confiscation by Government under clause 15 of the existing license. The owners are, however, permitted a period of one week, viz., to 8th August, within which they should remove to Bombay the balance of their stock, on condition of payment of still head duty at the rates then in force on toddy spirit issued from the public distilleries in Bombay City.

4. The public are also informed that Government are prepared to receive favourably any applications that may be made for the establishment of private toddy distilleries in the Thana and Kolaba districts on the terms and conditions prescribed for the Bandup distillery, and other private distilleries in other parts of the Presidency, and that conditions have been inserted in the spirit farm licenses sanctioned for the Thana and Kolaba districts enabling the farmers to obtain supplies of toddy spirit from any licensed toddy distillery and to sell it by retail within the maximum rates exceeding by 6 annas per gallon 25° U.P. and by 3 annas per gallon 60° U. P., the maximum retail rates allowed for mowra spirit. Persons willing to establish private toddy distilleries under the above conditions should submit their applications to the Collector of the district concerned, and furnish particulars as to the locality of the proposed distillery, and the probable number of trees to be tapped for raw toddy for distillation.

Forms of distilling and tapping licenses and counterpart agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thanna and Kolaba and of the Commissioner of Abkari at Bombay and Poona.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July, 1889.

NOTICES.

THE following description of the ABKARI arrangements as regards the tapping of trees and the sale of raw toddy sanctioned by Government for the Thana and Kolaba districts from 1st August 1889 is published for general information:—

1. The rates of tree tax at present sanctioned by Government will be continued for the next year.

2. Tapping licenses will be issued to owners of trees or tap their trees and draw toddy solely for domestic consumption on payment of tree tax only. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for domestic consumption will be limited to 1 cocoanut or brab tree, or 2 date trees, for each adult member of the tapper's family, subject to a limit (as at present) of 5 cocoanut or brab, or 10 date trees. The trees thus licensed to be tapped should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, provided that the Collector, or Assistant, or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division may relax this latter restriction for special reasons.

3. Tapping licenses will be issued to tree owners and to actual occupants of lands on which toddy-producing trees are grown, who, in consideration of the payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each booth, shall be allowed to sell, for consumption in the raw state only the produce of the trees which they may be respectively licensed to tap, at tree-foot-booths established at places appointed by the Collector. The licensees shall be permitted to employ persons approved by the Collector to tap their trees and to manage the business of their booths. The trees thus licensed to be tapped should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, but the Collector or Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division may relax this restriction for special reasons.

4. Licenses for the sale of toddy at shops will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per license. Licensed shopkeepers will be required each to make his own arrangements for his toddy supply. Licenses to tap trees for the supply of a licensed toddy shop will be issued only to the licensed shopkeeper, *or on his application* to the persons nominated by him and approved by the Collector.

5. In granting tapping licenses of *all* kinds, the Collecteor shall exercise a careful discretion with respect to local wants, and shall not permit in any case more trees to be tapped in any locality than the number necessary to supply the existing licit demand of the locality.

6. Before any tapping license is granted the applicant must satisfy the Collector that he is the actual owner of, or has acquired a right to tap the trees, for the tapping of which he seeks permission.

7. The number of tree-foot-booth or toddy shop licenses to be granted in each taluka shall be fixed by the Collector, who shall have full discretion to limit, and is required to limit, the number of licenses of each kind to be granted to the number required, according to his own estimate, to supply fully the licit demand for toddy for consumption in the raw state of each locality concerned.

8. Where there are several applicants for the same tree-foot-booths or toddy shop, all or several of whom are equally eligible, the licenses for the tree-foot-booths or shops, as the case may be, shall be sold by auction at an upset price of Rs. 10 per license.

9. The concession hitherto allowed to tappers for domestic consumption and for the supply of tree-foot-booths, permitting them to sell toddy to licensed shopkeepers and distillers is withdrawn. They will be allowed to tap only for the supply of their own wants, as tappers may reasonably be required to take on themselves the risk and consequences of tapping too many trees and drawing more toddy than they can licitly dispose of: any surplus toddy drawn and left on their hands can be utilized for the manufacture of vinegar on the tapper's own premises. Similarly a licensed toddy shopkeeper is prohibited from selling toddy to any other licensee of a tree-foot-booth or shop or to a distiller.

10. Licensed retailers of toddy shall not sell more toddy to one person in one day than the quantity allowed for the time being to be transported without a permit.

11. The maximum selling prices fixed for the retail sale of toddy at toddy shops and at tree-foot-booths are shown below:—

	Per bottle of 8 drams. At booths.	At shops
In the Umbargaon Mahal and Dahanu Subba of Thana District	4 Pies.	6 Pies.
At all other places in the Thana District and in the Kolaba District	6 Pies.	8 Pies.

12. Forms of licenses and counterpart agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Colaba, and of the Commissioner of Abkari at Bombay and Poona.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to accept tenders for the OPIUM FARMS of the Panch Mahals, Thana, and Kolaba districts for the year from 1st August 1889 to 31st July 1890 on the minimum vend system.

Panch Mahals with Narukot	lbs. 2,500
Thana	,, 1,500
Kolaba	,, 600

The Commissioner has decided that the minimum vend for each of the districts shall be as shown in the margin.

The conditions of the license are the same as those prescribed in the existing license, and may be ascertained on application to the Collector of the district concerned.

Applications for each separate farm should be submitted to the Commissioner of Opium at Poona not later than noon on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Each application should be accompanied by a Huzur Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any tender or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Ag. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.

The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.

The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.

Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.

Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the Bank of Madras, Coconada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.

The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Nadavapilly Estate.

Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.

Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 30th June 1889, including the DIVIDEND out of SURPLUS PROFITS for half-year ended 31st December 1888 have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 15th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	"	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	"	4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	"	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity:—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	319
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		147½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		400
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259			240
Fort Press Co.....	150	3,500	3,500 Rs. 0		1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.....	240	450	All Rs. 45		380
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0		270
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		57½
Motuseli Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0		445
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0		557½
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10		77½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100 Rs. 30		400
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,200	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25		00
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		45

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	94
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 25	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.,.....	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	765
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,115
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,112½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	730
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 15	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	595
David Mills Co., Ld..	1,600	50	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	565
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	705
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	835
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	5	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	327½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	50	Rs. 2	705
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	(		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	835
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	700
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,027½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 50	147
Madras United S.	6000		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	638
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	140
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,227½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	260
Oriental S & W. Co..	5,720		625	Rs. 10	417½
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	1,250	Rs. 0	70
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	45
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	920
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld....	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondercas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co.,.....	2,400	250	252	Rs. 0	260
Swadeshi Mills Co.Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	905
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Ver.amgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.'.....	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,485
Do. (3rd Issue) ..	2,000	62	375	Rs.	70
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	12
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		65
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	382½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	130
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld..	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mcdy & Co.....					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-6
Carolas	,, 2:0
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Piece	,, 290
Bar Silver, 11/12 bottomess	,, 106-8
Gold Dust	,, 23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104⅝
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do, do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4½d.
France.....	3 Do do....	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do...	..
China	60 Do. do...	222

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Deramore (s), from Moulmein, and Coromandel (s), Shanghai.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Purulia (s) sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Ganges will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 12 noon.

FALL OF A NEW HOUSE.—A new chawl in course of construction on the Baboola Tank Road fell in on Tuesday night. Fortunately no persons were injured.

REPORTED THEFT AT NISHANPADA.—Rahimtoola Allarakhia residing at Nishanpada, reports that during Monday night last his house was entered and his waistcoat, in the pocket of which were a watch, a set of silver buttons, and four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, carried off.

AN OLD AND COMMON GAME.—Narayen Ramjee, residing at Trimbuck Purushram Street, reports that his daughter, aged 9 years, while playing about in the street, was enticed away by an old woman (at present unknown) to Cammateepoora, where she robbed the child of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 30, and absconded.

THE RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.—The Raja of Rajpipla leaves Bombay to-day for Poona. At the Victoria Terminus a guard-of-honour will be formed of a detachment of the 4th Bombay Rifles with band under the command of a Native Officer. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery at ten this morning announcing His Highness's departure.

A CAPTAIN ASSAULTED.—Captain Worfolk, of the s.s. Clan Murray, obtained a summons for assault against a saloon waiter named Joaquim Marciuo yesterday. The captain informed Mr. C. P. Cooper that while he was alighting from his carriage near the Shipping Office the accused ran up and struck him a severe blow on the back with a stick.

THE NEW G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.—We hear that an estimate of seven lakhs of rupees has been forwarded to the head office in Bombay for the construction of a new railway station at Poona, and that the plans, specifications, and estimates are awaiting sanction to commence the work. The new station is to be erected on a site adjoining the present one, which will be made over to the Southern Mahratta Railway. The inconvenience involved in transferring goods from one railway to another will be removed when the new G. I. P. Railway is completed, for both the lines will run parallel at the sidings.—*Observer.*

THE CARRIAGE NUISANCE AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—Constable Wood in placed a victoria driver before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of plying for hire away from his stand. The constable stated that the accused and two other victoria drivers had their conveyances drawn up under the shed at Apollo Bunder. A sepoy went to them and told them to go to their stand, but they said they had been engaged by some people who were in the Refreshment rooms. Just then a couple of Europeans came out of the rooms, when the three men drove up to them and asked them to engage them. The police then called to them, but two of the victoria drivers succeeded in escaping. The accused was fined annas 8.

THEFT BY A LODGER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Gooroowya Bhoojungya was brought up on remand by Inspector Cobb and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and a dhotur, of the collective value of Rs. 58, the property of Chunapa Gooddapa, from his residence at Cammateepoora 9th Street on the 13th June last. The complainant, it appears, left the ornaments and dhotur in a box, the key of which he usually kept under the box. On the 13th of last month accused, who had been a lodger of his, suddenly left, and on the box being examined, the ornaments and dhotur were found to have disappeared also. A report was made to the police on the same day, and on the 1st instant the accused was arrested. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RESULTS OF THE SURAT FIRES.—Syed Ali Abdool Rayman was brought up on remand before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday and charged by Inspector Dillon with stealing Rs. 30 in notes, the property of a coffee house-keeper name Sally Mahomed. It will be remembered that the accused said he was one of the sufferers by the recent Surat fires, and asked that the case should be postponed till yesterday to enable him to call evidence. He said he had no evidence to call yesterday, and pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Inspector Dillon informed the Magistrate that while enquiries in this case were in progress he had discovered that the accused had committed another theft. It appears that he had entered the service of a Mahomedan named Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Cassum, and one night, when his master's little daughter was asleep, he robbed her of her ornaments, worth about Rs. 15. The accused pleaded guilty to this charge also, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATHER-IN-LAW'S REVENGE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Cursondass Madowjee and three others appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge of forgery preferred against them by Luckmidass Veerji. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Frere, Smith, and Nicholson, on behalf of the first accused, and Mr. Rele on behalf of another of the accused, who afterwards was allowed by the Court to give evidence against the other three accused. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:—Some time ago the complainant was betrothed to the daughter of the first accused, Cursondass, but the latter being dissatisfied with the behaviour of the complainant, objected to the marriage taking place. There appears to have been a dispute between the parties concerned, which ultimately led to the matter being referred to a caste meeting. After the matter was inquired into, Cursondass was out-casted, in consequence of which, it is alleged, he conspired with the other accused to forge the document, which released his daughter from the marriage. Evidence was then called by Mr. Brown for the prosecution and the case was adjourned.

HE MADE A MISTAKE.—An elderly Purdasee named Ramjesh Ramjeyal was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday by Inspector Hiscocks on a charge of stealing a gold chain, valued at Rs. 12, the property of a dealer in gold and silver, named Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. The complainant stated that the accused came to his shop at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning and asked him for four tolas of gold, when a gold bar of that weight was shown to him, but he said he wanted a chain. The complainant then handed him a thin gold chain, and being engaged with other customers he lost sight of the accused for a minute or two. The accused then came to him, and handing him the chain, said he did not want it. He then left. The man's manner made Cursetjee suspicious, and he proceeded to weigh the chain, when he found a piece had been broken off it. He, however, saw it was useless to give chase, as the accused had had a good start. The accused went on his way rejoicing, and when he got to the Mombadevie Tank Road he took his piece of chain and began to weigh it in his hand. A plain clothes policeman saw this, and asked him where he had got the chain. The accused thereupon put the chain into his mouth and ran away. He was eventually captured, and while being taken to a police station they passed the shop of the complainant, who called out to the policeman, and told him that accused had been to his shop, and he suspected him of stealing a chain. When the chain was shown to him, he identified it as his property. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW WAY TO BECOME RICH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, four men, named Curreembax Hooseinbux, Shaik Hussain Rampursad, Pargosing Ballsing, and Ardaseer Cowasjee Soortie, were charged by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, before Mr. Ryan with having in their possession twenty-one currency notes for Rs. 100 each, cash, and some gold jewellery and wearing apparel, valued altogether at Rs. 2,400, which were reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, the accused failing to render a satisfactory account as to how they became possessed of the same. Mr. D'Souza appeared on behalf of the second accused. It appears that on receiving certain information the Detective Police arrested the four accused on the 27th ultimo. They had taken up their abode in a house at Kharwa Gully, in Khetwaddy, immediately on their arrival in Bombay from Hoogli, in the Dharwar Collectorate, on the 26th ultimo. It is supposed that at Hoogli they had obtained the money from a native sowcar, pretending that they would be able by some mysterious agency to double the notes for him. On getting the money, as might be expected, such men making so ridiculous a promise to a man, who, if the allegation be true, must have been a great simpleton, they decamped. The jewellery and wearing apparel, it is alleged, were purchases made by them, with some of the money so obtained. The magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case for a week, in order to enable the first accused, who offered to produce witnesses to show that he had an account with one of the local banks where he had recently deposited monies, and that the money and property found in his possession was not stolen or fraudulently obtained.

POLICE REWARDS IN BHOWNUGGER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On Sunday, the 14th inst., the dull town of Amreh was greatly enlivened by the grand assemblage held here at the invitation of Rao Saheb Pragjee Luxmidher, the Police Naik Sooba of Amreh, for preventing rewards to those police officers and privates who did substantial service to the State in apprehending about eleven dacoits who had pillaged the village of Bhownugger within the jurisdiction of the Bhownugger territory about a couple of months ago. Amongst those observed to be present on the occasion were the Sooba Khan Bahadoor Kharsadjee, the Judge Khotharee, other officials, and leading sowkars of the town. The police party was made to stand in rank and file with banners in their hands, and the whole body presented really a very gay appearance. The Police Naik Sooba opened the meeting by describing what an amount of havoc these dacoits had committed in the village in question and had carried away property worth about fifteen thousand rupees. It is not too much to say, he continued, that the courage and presence of mind shown by the Amreh police was really marvellous. Much credit is due to our Police Naik Sooba Pragjeebhoy for the zeal and energy he displayed in suppressing dacoities, and only a few days ago the Bhownugger Durbar sent him a letter of thanks through the Political Agent, Kattyawar, for his success in apprehending certain dacoits who had pillaged not a few villages in the Bhownugger State. Kattyawar generally is known greatly for being the abode of dacoits, and Amreh particularly, not many years ago, was harassed by dacoits; but, thanks to the energetic and indefatigable efforts of Police Naik Sooba Pragjeebhoy, who has stamped them out of Amreh, we hardly meet with them up here, while the surrounding territories of Gondal and Junagadh are visited by these dacoits, so much so, that a special officer in the person of Major Humphrey had to be appointed for putting these dacoits down. It is very fortunate for Amreh that with the help of this Police Naik Sooba it has remained free from dacoities, even Major Humphrey has recognised the services rendered by our Police Naik Sooba in the letters of thanks he has written to him. I may mention one instance in which Rao Saheb Pragjeebhoy showed an exemplary spirit in preventing the inroads of the notorious dacoit Kadoo who was a terror to the whole of Kattyawar. While Kadoo could find his way into every portion of Kattyawar, he could not pluck up courage enough to obtain access into Amreh, and I must say that was on account of the precautionary measures taken by our Police Naik Sooba.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—24 bales paper, S A S Dawood; 15 boxes clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee.
Clan Graham s—48 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 101 cases candles, H A A Hassum.
Clan Murray s—25 cases writing slates, Lyon and Co; 26 cases stout, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 100 cases whisky, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—125 boxes candles, E Samsoodin and Co.
Thames s—1 case clocks, P Rattanjee; 100 cases candles, C Bhogilal; 2 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.
Persia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Volturno s—8 cases lavender water, J H A Latiff.
Drachenfels s—5 qrcasks brandy, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—10 cases oil, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—17 cases colored paper, M A M Shrufally; 5 cases note paper, A H Adamjee; 5 cases note paper, A Mahomedally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—11 cases chimneys, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.
Imperator s—4 cases Pianofortes, and 1 case electroplated ware, Marcks and Co.
Maria Teresa s—40 bales paper, M A M Shrufally.

FROM HULL.

Lepanto s—15 cases matches, C Allibhoy; 250 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 25 cases matches, Owen and Okell; 13 cases matches, M Caderbhoy; 75 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 385 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton and 5 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—450 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Companion s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld; 5,872 cwts poppyseed and 1,649 cwts rapeseed and 1,200 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges s—20 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah; 50 bales twist, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 20 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 44 chests opium, P and O Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 113 chests opium, S J David and Co; 5 chests opium, B M Kapadia; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co; 92 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 41 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 19 chests opium, S N Talati and Co.
Nizam s—51 cwts sandalwood chips, K Lalljee; 205 bales mule twist, H A Esmall & Co; 100 bales mule twist, J Dongersee; 80 bales mule twist, Finlay, Muir & Co; 29 bales mule twist, S. J David & Co; 125 bales mule twist, Nam Lee Wah; 10 bales mule twist, R S Woonwalla & Co; 200 bales mule twist, S E Sassoon & Co; 225 bales mule twist, B R Mody & Co; 25 bales mule twist, The Alliance Cotton Mang Co, Ld; 540 bales mule twist, E Noordin & Co; 535 bales mule twist, C Bomonjee & Co; 30 bales mule twist, N S Sassoon & Co.
Rohilla s—400 bales twist, S J David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 76 chests opium, E J Abraham; 36 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manfg Co, Ld.

THE French town of Bezier was on Sunday, the 23rd ult., thrown into a state of great commotion through a hostile encounter between supporters of General Boulanger and his opponents. M. Paul Deroulede and M. Laisant came from Paris to attend a great Boulangist banquet, at which five hundred persons sat down to table, and they afterwards delivered speeches vehemently attacking the Government, and predicting that General Boulanger would found a National Republic, and restore the rule by justice and honesty. At the same time that this banquet was being held M. Lessangarvy was giving a public address with the avowed object of condemning the conduct and policy of the General. M. Lessangarvy's audience and the company at the Boulangist met afterwards in the street, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, which ended in M. Paul Deroulede being arrested and taken first before the Police Commissary and then before the Public Prosecutor. He was subsequently released.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Hood, Lieut, Bo, Bo S C, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Barry, Surg, Bo, 4th Rifles, off leave, from Poona.

JULY 17.

Sherwood, Lieut, Bl, R E, on general leave, from Roorkee.
Peahe, Lieut, Bl R A, on general leave, from Meerut.
Fischer, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo L I, on privilege leave, from Surat.
Hulton, Lieut, Bl, King's Dragoon Guards, on general leave.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Hood, Lieut, Bo, Bo S C, on medical leave, to England.

JULY 17.

Osborn, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, P W D, on duty, to Deolali.

JULY 18.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 18th July, 1889.

1. It is hereby notified for information that during the absence of Sergeant-Instructor Warburton, a substitute appointed by the Officer Commanding R. A., will conduct the drills.
2. Gun drill, this day, at 6-30 p.m., at head-quarters.
3. On Saturday next, the 20th instant, the Battery will parade at head-quarters at 4-30 p.m. for the purpose of bringing the 25-pounder R. M. L. gun carriage and limber into head-quarters. Uniform: Khaki without belts or side arms. Forage caps.
4. The adjourned Battery Committee meeting will take place on Monday next, the 22nd instant, at 6-30 p.m. All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt., and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, July 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Mackenzie, CSI, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days.

The Hon R J Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A D'A G Bannerman, offig Sqdron Officer, on probation 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India, on medical certificate, for thirty-one days.

Lieut H S Hazelgrove, Ex. Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, from the 23rd April to the 16th May, 1889, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt F G Alexander.

Surgn W H Neilson, MB, Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Ajmere, and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion.

Surgn W H Neilson, MB, Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Meywar.

Surgn C R M Green, India Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgn W H Neilson, MB, may officiate as Residency Surgn in Meywar, or until further orders.

Surgn G E Fooks, Medl Officer of the 5th Regt, B L I, is appointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties.

Col H C A Szezepanski, Depy Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T Chichele Plowden or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr M A Hydari, Probationer, attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Accountant Genl, Punjab.

Mr A U Fanshawe, offig Director General of the Post Office of India, is confirmed in that appointment.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of June 1889 are notified:—With effect from the 11th June 1889 in consequence of the return to duty of Mr G D Pudumjee:—Mr L E Pritchard to revert to Class VI; and Mr M A Hydari to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 18th June 1889, in consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate to Mr J A Robertson,—Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J F Stewart, Bengal S C, Depy-Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Cavalry—Lieut A G Davidson, 5th Infy, offig Sqdn Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be offig Sqdn Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

2nd Infantry—Lieut R C H Chalmers, 14th Bengal Infy, to be offig Wing Officer, on prebation, to fill an existing vacancy.

4th Infantry—Second-Lieut W E E Lloyd, Durham Lt Infy, a candidate for the Benl S C, to be offig Wing Officer.

5th Infantry—Lieut G M Audain, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be offig Wing Officer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Major J A Miley, Bengal

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHALBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHOICE NILGHIRI TEA, of delicate Flavour and Bouquet, highly recommended to those who enjoy a really Excellent Cup of Tea. For sale by THOMSON & TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—A Fine Spaniel BITCH, age 17 months. Apply to F. U. V., Belgaum Post Office.

DAHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TOILET SETS FOR DRESSING TABLES. —Just received our long-expected stock in all new and very pretty designs. Quite Novelties at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

LOST on Sunday last, in the neighbourhood of Breach Candy, a FOX TERRIER answering to the name of "Scamp." The finder will be suitably rewarded on application to J. M. Ryrie, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Fort.

TO MUNSHIS.—WANTED immediately a Munshi to work for Higher Standard Hindustani and Persian. Salary Rs. 100 a month and house. Apply, with references, W. L., 4th Hyderabad Cont. Infantry, Raichore Cantonment.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" ÷ 20". Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE. and Co. Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure to you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—The property of the late Mr. J. L. GREAVES—Fire Apparatus complete, Banding of sorts, Shepherd's Pulleys. Offers will be received by Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay, who will also give full details.

[illegible] Lozenges, Kepler's Malt and Cod-liver, Rs. 1-6 ; Atkinson's Scent, Rs. 1-10 per bottle,—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF!—WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety for Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford's Market.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conniabee's Improved Main Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY R W.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
COOPER, MADON and Co., "
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. "
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras. "

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.

A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TIN TOYS, SOAP, THREAD, CUTLERY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th in stant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at shop No. 104, Cutlery Bazar, in Junjiker Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Hora Mamedally Heptulla, traded as Heptulla Rahimtulla, an insolvent, consisting of thread, buttons, carrings, rings, purses, spectacles, soaps, tin toys, marbles, playing cards, snuff-boxes, kory figures, padlocks, scissors, memo-books, paper pictures, toy tea-sets, slate pens, boxes, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BEST LOCALITY.
SALE of very valuable and immoveable property, at Hornby Row, Fort, next to Sir J. J. 1st Baronet House, and near the recently vacated Chief Presidency Magistate's Court House.
On THURSDAY, the 15th August next, at 4 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the 1st. mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee Shroff under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd July 1886, the property mentioned below. The sale will be subject to the claim of Rs. 480 per annum for the maintenance of the Agiary known as Manockjee Cursetjee Agiary.
All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate in Hornby Row, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements (608) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and street No. 39, 41, 43, Rughunath Dadajee street No. 2, Police Court Lane and bounded on the east and north by the house of Bai Pirozbai, daughter of the late Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, the 1st Baronet and wife of Seth Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, on the west by the said Hornby Row, and on the south by the Borah Musjid Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th July, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98⅞ ; but there was a further advance of ¼ in French Rentes in Paris, at 84¼. Silver receded 1-16d. per oz., Reuter's quotation being 42 1-16d. ; and Rupee Securities were lower in each denomination, Fours 3-16 per cent., at £67⅝, and 4½ per cents. ½, at £69¾. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 108. Mercantile and Hongkong Bank shares were 10s. higher, at £23 10s. and £56, respectively, Chartered being still quoted at £27.

Wheat was unchanged at Monday's quotations, and in Mincing Lane the price of Linseed was unaltered, but a further advance was established in Rapeseed, say of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown and 6d. in Yellow Cawnpore to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet again last evening, Surats steady, and the sales had dwindled down to 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were still quite unaltered, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for August-September deliveries and 1-64d. upon all other positions. The Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York the spot price was still 11¼ cents, but Futures were one point higher for September and 3 for August at 10·17 cents and 10·50 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*, as also were Exports to Great Britain and the Continent.

We hear of a few small purchases of Bengals from stock for local consumption, but the Mills generally having retired from the market, the day has been almost a blank as far as ready business is concerned, though the tone of the market has kept steady and we make no change in quotations. In arrivals, however, an easier feeling has been apparent, and contracts in new Bengals, aggregating nearly 1,000 bales, have transpired at Rs. 177 for January delivery and Rs. 176-8 for February for "Good," and in "Fully Good" for December delivery at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT remains in the same quiet state, with only a slight demand from exporters, and transactions on quite a small scale. Dealers name no lower rates, however, for any kind, and we repeat our last quotations.

SEEDS are firm, and a large business is again reported in *Rapeseed*, the price of which has further advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. *Linseed* is unchanged in value, as also are all other descriptions. We now quote :—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-5-0	to 8-6-0	per cwt.
Do do Cawnpore	8-1-0		,,
Do Red do	7-12-0		,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,871 bales.
Wheat	8,285 cwt.
Linseed	3,503 ,,
Rapeseed	10,437 ,,
Poppy seed	1,993 ,,
Castor seed	548 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady, but still with but little doing. The Knight of St. John (s) has been transferred from Antwerp to the Liverpool berth, and has engaged some Wheat at 22s. and Cotton at 22s. 6d. per ton. We mentioned yesterday that business had been done for Antwerp at 20s. 6d. ; and it appears that the Alaku (s) has been berthed for that port with 2,500 tons at that rate, with packets at 5s. for next month's loading.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the decline of 1-16d. in silver in London, together with slightly lower rates of exchange in Calcutta, our market was weak during the earlier part of the day at the reduced rates finally quoted here last evening ; but several lots of three months' sight Credits were refused at 1s. 4 9-32d., and for November-December Bank Remittance 1s. 4 5-32d. for Wire Transfers, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for Demand have been procurable. There has been scarcely anything doing, however, and Calcutta being reported steady, we close with the same feeling, pending the result of Council allotments, quoting meantime :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated but little to-day, but it is noticeable that the money and account rates for Four per cents. are now on about the same level. For cash 100 7-16 to ½ has been the quotation during the greater part of the day, the higher rate being named at closing, while for the 30th instant and 30th proximo accounts 100 7-16, buyers and sellers, respectively, have been quoted. For the other paper 104 to 104½ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have attracted but little attention to-day, and the following are the only changes of importance that we have to report this evening:—Mahalukshmi and Manockjee Petit Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 535 and Rs. 1,227½, respectively ; City of Bombay are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 1,112½. Alliance are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 600, and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,027½ ; Jamshed are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 327½, and Oriental at Rs. 470½. Munmar and Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 270 and Rs. 445, respectively. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 1,240. Agra Bank shares are Rs. 7 higher, at Rs. 122 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Section Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban on the noon of Friday, July 19th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	7	17	1	15
Suez	17	6	26	1	52

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 17th July 1889 :—

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	26	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	40	...	2
,, Madras	5	22	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 17.—Pressure has increased over North-western India and has fallen elsewhere ; briskly over the Bay. The depression recently noticed over the Bay his not moved towards the centre and still lies off Orissa, where the pressure is two-tenths below normal. Northerly winds prevail over the east of the Central Provinces and southerly winds in North Konkan ; otherwise the directions and force are fairly normal. Temperature is low in Madras, but is half to four degrees above the average elsewhere only. Rainfall in Upper India and in the south of the peninsula is slight, and scattered showers have again fallen ; elsewhere rain is general, and on the west coast fairly heavy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

MALDEN—July 12, at Saling Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev C H. Malden, Chaplain, South Black Town, of a son.
PARGITER—July 11, at 2, Monteith Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of F E Pargiter, B C S, of a son.
STEWART—July 12, at Calcutta, the wife of C A Stewart, Esq, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PATERSON—July 3, at Galle, Ceylon, of typhoid fever, Elizabeth Watt, wife of Charles A Paterson, M A, L L B, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS five years ago contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* an article which deservedly attracted great attention at home and in this country. "Free Trade in the Army" was the title given to His Excellency's deliverance, and the object in view was the highly-laudable one of making the military service more popular by improving the private soldier's lot. *Inter alia* the Commander-in-Chief in India recommended the abolition of the "numerous deductions, varying according to climate and circumstances," now made from the pay of troops on account of food and clothing. Rations, he submitted, should include "what is now known as 'extra messing,' without which a man is not sufficiently fed." Since then a considerable amount of interest in the welfare of Tommy Atkins has been exhibited by the authorities, and although many of the reforms advocated by Sir Frederick Roberts have yet to be taken in hand, it is satisfactory to know that, so far at least as one of them is concerned, a step—if only a step in the right direction—has been ventured upon by the War Office. Last autumn Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, appointed a Committee, of which the late Surveyor-General of Ordnance became chairman, to consider generally the dietary arrangements of the British Army. The instructions issued to the Committee were brief but pertinent. They were asked to ascertain whether the ration, as supplemented by the authorized regimental messing expenditure, afforded a sufficient diet, whether the quality was good, and whether the cooking and issue of food were satisfactory. Shortly before Christmas an interim report was presented to the head of the War Department, expressing their opinion of the Committee that where close personal supervision is exercised a very material addition to the quantity of the diet is attainable without any increase of the existing ration ; and intimating their intention to adjourn until the results of some fresh orders to be promulgated by the Quarter-Master-General were obtainable. The Committee also condemned the bread ration, but deferred any definite recommendation until certain experiments had been undertaken. The complete report of Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues, all, with the exception of Sir Arthur Haliburton, military officers, has recently been presented to Parliament. Although the inquiry was restricted to the practice prevailing at home stations, the conclusions arrived at are of sufficient importance to the Army at large to merit some notice in this country. Contrary to the customary usage, the Committee have not published, and do not mean to publish, the evidence on which their report is based. This is to be regretted especially as among the gentlemen who appeared before the Committee was that entertaining authority on the culinary art, Mr. George Augustus Sala, "who," the Report informs us, "has given the question of the soldiers' dietary much attention and who has had wide experience of the systems existing in foreign armies." A special correspondent, after all, may, therefore, not be without one redeeming virtue. As to the reasons for not appending, as usual, the minutes of evidence, it seems that in order to "ensure absolute freedom of expression" on the part of "military witnesses," the Committee thought it advisable to give an assurance to many who came before them that what they said would be treated as "confidential"—just like Mr. Ommaney's Note. This assurance was probably not required by the distinguished ex-war correspondent nor by the manager of the well-known Metropolitan Company, who are to the industrial community of London what Spiers and Pond are to the middle and upper classes. But there were insuperable obstacles to publishing the testimony borne by some of the witnesses and omitting that of the remainder. One interesting fact mentioned by the manager of Pearce's Dining and Refreshment Rooms is referred to. The number of meals daily supplied by the company to their humble customers, the carmen, bricklayers, &c., is about thirty thousand, and the average amount of meat without bone served to each man is 5 oz. uncooked, yielding, when cooked, about 4 oz.

It is useful to compare this with the meat ration of our own and continental armies. In a table of rations furnished to the Committee by Brigade-Surgeon Maunsell, it was found that out of a total of 1,232 rations weighed by him the average amount of cooked meat supplied to the soldier was 7 oz. 1 dr. exclusive of bone and dripping—articles not to be despised, as Colonel Burnett's well-known system shows, by those who know how to make use of them. Dr. Notter, the Professor of Military Hygiene at Netley, whose paper, recently read before the members of the Royal United Service Institution, is well worth perusal, gives a comprehensive return, which has been utilized by the Dietary Committee. The fresh meat ration of the various European armies expressed in ounces avoirdupois is as follows:—England, 12·0 ; France 10·58 ; Germany, smaller ration, 3·80 ; larger, 8·81 ; Austria, 9·87 ; Belgium, 8·81 ; Holland, 8·81 ; Switzerland, 11·0 ; Italy, 6·34 ; Denmark, 8·74 ; Sweden, 5·67 ; Russia, 7·05 ; Turkey 9·06. Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hume, in the discussion that followed the reading of Dr. Notter's instructive address, quoted the remark made by a Sergeant-Major at Portsmouth the other day to no less a person than the Commander-in-Chief. "The meat ration is entirely sufficient for the old soldier, but for the growing boys it is not sufficient." As "growing boys" form so large a proportion of our army now-a-days, it follows that what might have been adequate in the ante-short service period is no longer so. Sir Frederick Roberts, as we have said, declares the present rations to be insufficient without, what he calls, the extra messing. Dr. Notter says :—"The ordinary diet of the soldier is, unless the greatest supervision be exercised, quite insufficient." "In the absence of a proper supply of food," he further remarks, "the active muscles feed on those less actively employed. Perhaps," he adds, "that is one of the reasons why so many young soldiers break down in our Army from that irritable condition of the heart known as 'the soldier's heart.'" The Committee do not dispute Sir Frederick Roberts's proposition or that of Dr. Notter. The first of their conclusions is thus worded :—"That the soldiers' ration at home stations, supplemented by a smaller sum than the authorized regimental messing contribution of five-pence a day, affords, under proper regimental arrangements, a sufficient diet." Colonel Burnett's scale, which Dr. Notter describes as "most satisfactory" in every way, necessitates the stoppage of three-pence only, and the Committee state that in many regiments a somewhat similar system appears either to have already existed or to have been tried with considerable success. Colonel Burnett seems to be a born cook ; and if all officers were as skilful and inventive in this respect as he is, the British Army might have a reputation in culinary matters almost equal to that of the army of our allies in the Crimean War. The sufferings of our troops in the Crimea, though not averted, might have been lessened had the men been as well instructed in cookery as the British Army of the future may be. "The French soldiers," writes Kinglake, "under-fed, miserably housed in their little *tentes d'abri*, yet found means to procure fuel by digging for roots, cooked such meat as they had in a proper fashion, and being supplied with regimental bakeries were seldom without fresh bread . . . . . But the ordinary English soldier, trusting entirely to the Commissariat and to the arrangements made for him, found himself unable to supply any deficiencies which occurred."

The official report of the debate at the Institution in Whitehall shows that the importance of teaching our soldiers *faire la cuisine*, as the French say, was strongly insisted upon by several of the most distinguished of the debaters, one eminent officer observing that a knowledge of how to cook was, to say the least, quite as necessary as a knowledge of decimal fractions. In their report the Dietary Committee recommend that army doctors and young regimental officers should undertake a course of instruction as to the quality of supplies in order to prevent dishonesty on the part of contractors. The recommendation has commended itself to the heads of the service, who, indeed, are prepared to go further than the Committee suggest. Already classes for the instruction of selected officers in the various qualities of meat have been instituted at the Metropolitan Meat Market, and similar means of giving instructions as to supplies generally are being adopted at the largest of the home stations. About eighty officers will be instructed annually, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief expresses the opinion that they will be of great assistance in ensuring a good quality of supplies at out-stations where Government abattoir, &c., do not exist. Of perhaps greater importance are the measures adopted for stimulating the rank and file to interest themselves in this matter. A system of monthly rewards to companies for the best dressed dinners has been introduced as an experiment at Colchester. "Should this experiment prove successful, as the first reports received lead His Royal Highness to believe it will, the system will be expended generally." We should like to see Schools of Cookery established in all our large garrison towns. Something of the kind has been attempted on a small scale by a former well-known divisional commander, and the success that his praiseworthy efforts met with was such as to encourage the hope that similar institutions, if supported by Government, would be of considerable advantage to the Army. Is it too much to expect that before many years elapse an Inspector-General of Cookery will be one of the officials of the head-quarters Staff in Pall Mall ? If it be true, as some authorities say, that deficiencies or imperfections of the regimental cuisine account very largely for the popularity and occasional abuse of the regimental canteen no effort ought to be spared to bring about a different state of things. Dr. Notter thinks that the soldier should be fed just as the English agricultural labourer used to be fed "in the days when there were agricultural labourers," namely, upon three meals a day ; but the Dietary Committee do not recommend an arbitrary rule being laid down for meal hours. This, they think, is a matter that may be left to commanding officers, who, no doubt, would in most instances be willing to consult the wishes of their men. It seems, however, that at home—what the case may be in India we cannot say—the absence of a late meal is found to drive the soldiers to drink. We have said that the inquiry of the Dietary Committee was confined to the home garrisons. Mr. P. Hordern in his screed against "things missed in India" in the *Universal Review* says :—"It needs no doctor of medicine to tell the obvious truth that in the privation of nourishing food lies no mere sacrifice of luxury, but the secret of half the failure of health in India. The victims of poor and ill-nourishing food are, I venture to think, more numerous than the victions of fever or cholera or sunstroke." If this is true of military as well as civil life, the Simla magnates might be less profitably employed than in considering whether the action of the home authorities could not usefully be imitated here.

THE Uncovenanted Service Executive Committee has prepared a reply to the speech of Sir John Gorst, who, in Parliament recently, argued against the Services' claim for sterling pensions. In this reply, which has been printed and circulated, the Uncovenanted Service deals with each of the three main arguments of the Under-Secretary of State *seriatim*. Sir John stated, what Uncovenanted servants themselves admit, that they have no legal claim which would be held valid in a court of law. They engage in India and can only claim Indian pensions ; the covenanted servants engage at home and draw pensions in sterling. This is the legal difference between them. But the Reply urges the claim of the Uncovenanted, not on legal grounds, but on grounds of equity, and urges that the reason assigned by Government that insufficiency of margin between revenue and expenditure would hinder a recognition of the claims advanced by the European "Uncovenanted" servants of the Government of India, cannot be accepted either as just or equitable. It points out that the Indian taxpayer, who may not be taxed to make good the loss on exchange from which they suffer, is compelled year by year to contribute a sum of eight lakhs to make good the deficiency on the covenanted pensions. The Reply makes out a very good case in equity, and calls to its aid the recent order of 40 per cent. increased pension to induce Royal Engineers to elect for continuous service in India. It forcibly urges that when a Government acts in this liberal manner towards one class of its employes, the employment of the argument quoted above is quite untenable. In Ceylon, it is pointed out, the Covenanted servants' pensions are affected by the falling exchange, and the Reply concludes :—"It will hardly, we think, be contended that the moral sense of the Colonial Office and of the Government of a Crown Colony is lower than the moral sense of the India Office, or that the tax-payer of Ceylon is less sensitive than the taxpayer of India. If this treatment of Government officials is considered just and reasonable in Ceylon, why should similar treatment in India to men similarly situated be regarded by the Parliamentary representative of the India Office as immoral ?"

THE decisive engagement which shall effectually crush the Mahdist rising in Egypt seems but postponed that its effects may be the more terrible. The Dervishes are waiting reinforcements by way of Serras ; General Grenfell and Colonel Wodehouse in the course of a few days will receive sufficient troops to enable them to make a movement of some import. All prospects of a peaceful termination to the rising are at an end, since it appears from to-day's telegram that the Emir Wad-el-Njumi, the Mahdist leader, treated General Grenfell's Manifesto, calling on him to surrender and promising to spare his life, with the utmost contempt. The bearer of the peaceful proposal was "well beaten and sent back without a reply." Reports first reached Cairo on June 3rd that a body of Dervishes had made a raid on Arguin, twelve miles to the north of Wady-Halfa, where Wad-el-Njumi desired to secure a position. They were repulsed by a hundred men of the 9th Soudanese Battalion, and the same night a force of Egyptian cavalry and the Camel Corps, supported by a detachment of Soudanese infantry, attacked the Dervish outpost at Mataka and drove them from their position. It was at first supposed that the trouble was over, but a fortnight later a body of between three and four hundred Dervishes from the Korosko desert made a raid on Gustol, forty miles north of Wady-Halfa. Captain Sillem landed ninety men from a Nile gun-boat to cut them off, while the gun-boat opened fire upon the Dervishes, who retired. Since then the position has become more complicated. The garrisons at Assouan and Wady-Halfa have been strengthened, and numerous skirmishes have taken place. Since crossing the frontier it is estimated that the Dervishes have lost fifteen hundred killed and wounded. But reinforcements seem pouring in, and from two thousand, who were engaged by Colonel Wodehouse, the number appears to have increased to four or five thousand, while still further additions are expected. In a few days, however, the final struggle must come—a struggle likely to to characterised by desperate fighting and much bloodshed.

IT was generally believed that the inability of the Metropolitan Police to unravel the East-end mysteries finally led to the resignation of Sir Charles Warren as Chief Commissioner of Police. Anyhow the *Pall Mall* would have us believe so, and it was asserted that under Sir Charles's successor, Mr. Munro, the detective capacity, if not the discipline, would be materially improved. But what is known as the Battersea tragedy has not yet reached a *denouement*, and yesterday news was received that during the night or early morning another Jack-the-Ripper murder had been perpetrated. The murderer has again escaped. The victim, one of the unfortunate class, had been murdered and mutilated in a manner similar to that in which the victims of a few months back had been treated, and it is to be feared that a new series of butcheries has been commenced. Mr. Munro has now his opportunity. There is ample scope for the ingenuity, not only of the Chief Commissioner, but of every member of the Metropolitan detective force, and it is to be hoped they will not let the opportunity slip.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore Memorial Fund was held last evening at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Surgeon-General W. Cates presided, and there were present Dr. Hughes, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Kirtikar, Dr. S. Kantak, Dr. K. S. Engineer, and Dr. Gallagher, secretary. On the motion of Dr. Hughes, seconded by Dr. Kantak, it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Arnott be empowered to remit to England the equivalent of £115 in payment for the portrait of Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

IN consequence of damage to the line by floods on the Sind-Peshin section, North-Western Railway, the booking of all traffic beyond Hurnai station is suspended until further notice.

THE Malir Railway bridge, near Karachi, has become unsafe, and a diversion has been made for securing the continuance of traffic.

THE question of founding an association composed of native editors under the name of "The Press Association" is occupying the attention of some native journals.

IT is calculated that 2,500 men from the Burma side and 2,000 from Chittagong will be required for the Lushai Expedition in the autumn.

GENERAL WHITE has prepared for the Government of India a report on the operations in Upper Burma since the troops ceased to form a field force.

MONSIEUR NOUET, the Governor of Pondicherry and family were passengers on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, which collided with the same Company's steamer Oxus in the harbour of Aden a few days ago and sank.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MURDER AND MUTILATION IN WHITECHAPEL.

JACK THE RIPPER AGAIN.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The East-end of London this morning has been thrown into a state of intense excitement again by a renewal of the Jack the Ripper scare.

Early this morning an unfortunate was found murdered in a street in Whitechapel. The body was horribly mutilated and everything points to the man styling himself Jack the Ripper as the perpetrator, the body being hacked in every way similarly to those in previous cases.

As on former occasions the man made good his escape.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL CASE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

All the Irish counsel engaged on Mr. Parnell's side have withdrawn.

Sir Richard Webster, in compliance with the request of Mr. Parnell, has agreed to cross-examine on Tuesday next.

THE PRESS ON THE PARNELL CASE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The majority of the London papers, in discussing the new turn affairs have taken in connection with the Parnell Commission, fail to see that Mr. Parnel had adequate grounds for withdrawing his counsel.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE TOWER HAMLETS.

Lord Salisbury yesterday addressed a private meeting of Conservative organisers at the Tower Hamlets, the first of a series which the Cabinet Ministers will address in the London Divisions.

His Lordship, in the course of his speech, strongly urged that the only means of preserving peace was for the country to be thoroughly armed.

ANOTHER WHITECHAPEL MYSTERY.

The dead body of a prostitute was found last night in Castle Street, Whitechapel, with her throat cut and abdomen gashed in a horrible manner. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the crime.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE DERVISHES

CAIRO, JULY 16.

General Grenfell has sent a Manifesto to Wad-el-Njumi, calling upon him and his Dervishes to surrender, and promising that if they did so their lives would be spared.

Wad-el-Njumi had the bearer of the Manifesto well beaten and sent back without a reply.

General Grenfell is returning to Assouan after having disposed of the troops to meet any movement on the part of the enemy.

Deserters from the Dervish camp report that Wad-el-Njumi is awaiting reinforcements from Sarras.

THE *TIMES* TELEGRAM ABOUT CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The statement made by the *Times* regarding the probable blockade of the Cretan ports by the combined British, Austrian, and German fleets is without foundation.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Serjeant Reid, of the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, has won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon of £250 and the Gold Medal of the National Rifle Association.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Canadian team has won the Kolapore Cup at Wimbledon, having scored 687, whilst the mother-country scored 684.

MR. CRAWFORD, MR. OMMANNEY, AND THE PARSEES.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 17.

The *Sind Gazette* of to-day published the following:—"As the name mentioned in the telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* of Mr. Edulji of Karachi as being one of the men of wealth who were at first ready to give valuable help in the way of tracing cheques paid into the French Bank, but who subsequently declined to give the help promised, is evidently intended to refer to our esteemed townsman, Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, and we have that gentleman's authority for stating in the most direct and positive manner that the charge thus brought against him of having first promised and then declined to give help in the way of tracing cheques, is altogether false and groundless. The correspondence between Mr. Ommanney and Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, which has been sent to us for publication, and which will appear in our next issue, having been received too late today, commenced with a request from Mr. Ommanney on the 19th October 1888, that Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw would call on him. This request was complied with at once, and the following day, the 20th, Mr. Edulji, at Mr. Ommanney's request, made a written statement that in the latter part of 1886, or beginning of 1887, a Mr. Spiers had borrowed some money, Rs. 1,500, from him on the security of Government paper at the rate of interest prevailing in the Bank of Bombay. The Bank afterwards raised their rate of interest, and Mr. Edulji Dinshaw intimated to Mr. Spiers that his interest would be raised accordingly. On this Mr. Spiers desired that his Government paper might be sold to pay off the debt. [illegible] was done at the market rate. Mr. [illegible] ed his advance, and the tra[illegible]hen. Mr. Ommanney on [illegible]er, wrote thanking Mr. [illegible]asking if Mr. Spiers [illegible]note in due form, or [illegible]ined who had en[illegible] To this question [illegible]s had endorsed [illegible] of time that had [illegible]aving noticed [illegible]ers, and here [illegible]ult to under[illegible]anney, on [illegible]bring the [illegible]ibuted to [illegible]

[illegible]ay.]

ISHAK KHAN'S FOLLOWERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

Some more of Ishak Khan's disbanded followers are reported to have reached Khorasan, but not in sufficient numbers to cause any trouble to the Persian authorities.

A QUESTION OF TITLES.

The Secretary of State has declined the proposal of the Government of India to abandon the title of District Staff Officer and restore the old titles of Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

A QUESTION OF PROMOTION OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

The Government of India has addressed the Secretary of State on the question of the promotion of Indian officers of selection to the rank of colonel, with a wiew to the necessary regulations being framed.

THE PROJECTED KHOJAK TUNNEL AS A DEFENSIVE WORK.

The plans for the defensive works for the Khojak Tunnel are now being worked at Simla.

APPOINTMENT.

Major Beatson, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Inspecting Officer of the cavalry regiments in Jodhpore, Bhurtpore, and the Ulwar States.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

The s.s. Ballaarat, for Colombo and Australia, left at 2 p.m. this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawur, with homeward Indian mails of 9th July, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JULY 16.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-1⅛
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 16.

10 p.m.	78·0

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	79·2

THE STAFF OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Justice" in his eagerness to take the professors under his protection somewhat overstates the truth. His assertion that "these substitutes have been successful teachers for many years in other colleges" is perfectly gratuitous. The fact is that one of them is a junior barrister and the other is a civil servant. There is only one honourable exception, and that is the acting professor of mathematics. There is not the least ground for complaint against him. There are other grievances which none of your correspondents have noticed. Most of the professors have double appointments. One is a professor of English and History, and is also the Registrar of Records. To the old complaint about the Oriental professor being also the Registrar of the University has now been added the principalship of the Elphinstone College. The hardships to which the students of Sanskrit have been lately put are very great. The learned professor has discontinued his lectures to the final B. A. class, and the students have to rest content with the lectures of a *shastree*, who, though vastly learned himself, cannot supply the wants of Gujerati University students, who can neither understand his Marathi nor his Hindustani. Then there are the new professors; one of them has to run to the High Court and the other to the Secretariat as soon as the lecture is finished. The Elphinstone College was famous for its History classes while Mr. Wordsworth was the professor, and students from other colleges, after passing their 1st B. A., used to flock here to study under him. Now there are hardly ten students of history. Logic and Moral Philosophy were equal favourites under Mr. MacMillan, but now that he is gone there is only one student for logic, and even he has to shift for himself without the least help from any professor.

—Yours, &c.,

July 17. X.

THE MAGIC OF PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The magic sense of property sometimes produces results the reverse of admirable or desirable. When a journal which aspires to be a leading one deliberately holds back from its readers public documents of immediate and pressing interest which have been laid before Parliament on the naively acknowledged ground that the publication of them might not perhaps be quite free from an element of danger, that journal abdicates its right to be considered a leader, writes itself down a journalistic funkard, and retires to a back seat. I have just had to borrow the *Bombay Gazette* to read Mr. Ommaney's Note, because another daily newspaper I usually see is afraid to publish it, and thinks a weak and watery account of it as much as is good for me. A paper which is only bold provided there is a guarantee of no danger, and which puts its personal safety before its duty to the public is a somewhat humiliating spectacle. There is too much of the "letting I dare not wait upon I would" in it to make it worth much as a leader or a guide.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 16. NEVER MORE.

HER MAJESTY'S screw surveying vessel Dart has been lost off the New Zealand coast. On Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, a boat marked "Dart," containing provisions, tools, and life-belts was found in Tom Bowling's Bay to the west of the North Cape. Other life-belts marked with a broad arrow have also been found along the north coast. The Government has ordered a search to be made along the beaches.

A HIGHLY interesting operation, it is stated, has been performed at Brompton Hospital by Drs. Godley and Bruce. They removed a portion of the side of a patient in a manner enabling them to perceive the lung in action. The patient, who has been visited by many doctors interested in such cases, progresses favourably. This is quite a new departure in surgical science, and one which may be of the greatest value.

JOTTINGS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 29.

"WHAT next?" exclaims the British matron as she hears of Mdle. Marie Magnier, the pretty "Belle-maman" of the Gymnase, appearing at Chantilly races in a musical dress. A musical dress—not, of course, flowing draperies disguising the common peripathetic piano of the Savoyard,—but, perhaps, a poetic Æolian harp arrangement in dress-making, whose soft chords would be awakened by the same summer breeze that fan the fresh leaves and stir the poppies and the barley: this probably is the musical dress of Mdle. Magnier. But no; there is no such horror in fact or in contemplation for Parisians or Londoners as a costume which, on a button being touched, would strike up "En Revenant de la Revue," or that would thrill forth "A Great Amen."

Mdle. Magnier's musical dress is a silent one. It may rustle like the leaves; but it does not tinkle, or chime, or break forth automatically into fantaisias, tarentelles, or even modest editions of Czerny's five-fingered exercises. It is, in fact, a piece of music on a large scale—a *morceau elegant du salon*, as our neighbours across the Channel would put it—not an instrument of music. It has its lines and spaces, bars and staves, rests, arpeggros, and flourishes. There is the introduction round the collar, and down the fronts, and up the sleeves, and across the back run variations, which flow into a pleasant theme at the waist. "How I should love to play it," murmured an admirer of the pretty actress. According to French critics, these musical frocks will be great delineators of character. A lady once was known by her lace. Now, her social standing, her taste, and, perhaps, her profession even will be discoverable to the curious if she affect these musical dresses. From afar one will be able to discern the feminine admirer of Wagner from the uncultured devotee of music hall ditties. The professional musician's gown will be black with difficult notation, octaves as thick as in our Theme Allemand of long ago; while the dilettante performer will indulge in a bar or so of Dan Godfrey's newest waltz or a line from the light score of "The Merryman and his Maid."

La Mode is a lady to whom the old French proverb admirably applies.

"Souvent femme varie
Folle qui sy fie."

But race costumes are not limited to these eccentric robes, "á la musique." We are not all Marie Magniers. We could not, like her, face the world under such a wealth of melody without feeling ourselves very much too much. So for us there is the tailor-made dress, quite English, you know, with either its own little cut-away coat to match or a smart fitting black serge jacket faced with a colour to suit the costume. A coarse straw hat in either black or mixed straw with ribbons and wings is the correct thing to wear with these simply made cloth dresses, which are more suited than anything else to the exigencies of our climate: the cruel north-east winds that whirl round the angles of the grand stand, and whistle through every crack, or the drenching showers that in June even are often our portion.

If we could count on the brilliancy of French sunshine we might affect costumes of diaphanous airy fabrics, such as are most worn at Chantilly. I saw a lovely dress designed for the races there last week that would make our gayest dresses look dowdy. It was of pale pink and moss green wool and silk material made in a round skirt finished below with a thick ruching of moss-green. A directoire redingote had revers of moss-green turned back from the pink vest which was caught in at the throat by a moss-green ribbon. The hat to be worn with it was low-crowned with a broad brim lined with rose pink crepe, which made a becoming aureole behind a soft fair face. A parasol of mossy fringe was lined with pink crepe—a fragile but elegant little addition to the whole toilette. Long cloaks to envelope the entire figure are of course a necessity to those who drive in such airy attire. They are generally made to suit the rest of the dress in rich brocaded materials prettily lined, and may, according to the weather, be thrown off or on. Some simple carriage cloaks are made in cream silk or white wool trimmed with Venetian guipure. They are admirable for Paris, where the air is pure and smuts are an unknown quantity; but to Londoners they are not likely to prove things of beauty and joys for ever. A very convenient combination of full-dress and half-dress has been worn at Ascot more than any other style. It is called *la surprise de la course*, and is apparently a very neat, tight-fitting garment of the ulster kind made in plain material and buttoned down the front. But when the buttons down the front are undone, hey! presto! quick! there is a transformation. The sides turn back "en revers" handsomely braided and disclose an embroidered front in silk or some rich material contrasting in colour and texture with the rest of the dress. To be quite complete, the surprise should also consist of a hat which, turned inside out, might become one of the elegant little flattened bonnets with Alsatian bows, but I have not yet seen any example of this style advertised by any enterprising milliner.

The accordeon-pleated dresses are finding their way across the channel to us, though we did not fancy them much when they appeared a couple of years ago. But if they are worn in Paris, and if all good Americans choose to wear them, why willynilly we must also find them beautiful for English, and independent as we are in everything else, we are under the domination of *la belle France* in the matter of what we shall wear and wherewith we shall be clothed.

I saw a pretty gown of delicate straw colour made with these fine flutings, and with long angel sleeves of the light texture dress material under a sleeveless jacket of a deeper shade of straw foulard. With it was worn a wide-brimmed Leghorn hat, fantastically tucked up here and there, and with seven soft delicate little ostrich tips falling over the brim. A broad straw ribbon was knotted behind and floated in two pretty streamers over the shoulders. It was essentially a young girl's costume—simple, pretty, and becoming. Flowers and trails of leaves are even more worn than feathers in these graceful broad hats, and they are more suggestive of summer weather than anything else.

At the garden party given in compliment of the Princess of Wales' visit to Paris by the Princesse de Sagan, she wore an accordeon-pleated dress of mauve crepe edged with very fine lace. The sleeveless jacket was a darker shade of mauve corded silk, embroidered with floss silk, and the *manches á la juive* of the same crepe as the dress hung almost to the ground. The hat worn with the costume was of white Leghorn straw with a mauve and white feather, and her belt was clasped with a diamond brooch—a brilliant imitation of the more brilliant sun.

Entertainments lasting far on beyond the small hours of the morning are becoming such a trying institution in Paris that a great lady has founded a "sleep league"—not to encourage people to sleep away all their daylight, but to make them see the advantage of beginning their balls early, so that they may finish them before daybreak. Moore recommended us to lengthen our days by stealing a few hours from the night. The sleep league advocates the restoration of the night hours to their original destination. Balls given by these leaguers begin at nine and end at two, the only fault in the arrangement complained of is that there some of the gay inhabitants of Paris who will thus lose their only chance of seeing a sunrise.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, Colonel D. V. Shortland, R.A., and Major A. B. Stopford will proceed to Poona to-day on special duty. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of the General Officer Commanding.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	40	24	46	55	42	46	40	67
July 16, Tuesday	...		...		...		0	57
" 17, Wednesday	4	10	3	55	2	76	...	
Total	44	34	50	10	45	12	41	24
Total of corresponding date last year	38	69	32	77	36	45	37	2
Total of corresponding date of 1887	52	35	51	57	48	19	49	98

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday. Dr. T. Blaney occupied the chair and the following members were also present:—Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Banajee, Carroll, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Bharbai, K. M. Shroff, and Kabrajee, Colonel Merewether, and Mr. Fazulbhai Visram.

THE FIRE IN DON TAD STREET.

The Committee next considered memorandum dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution dated 3rd idem, letter dated 12th ultimo, from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, regarding the supply of water at the fire at Don Tad Street, Chukla, on the 6th June 1889.

The Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, stated that in his opinion there was no delay in the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had made enquiries into the matter and found that all that could be done had been done on the day in question. He said he was in favour of having an inspector resident near the Baboola Tank. This measure would save a deal of time unavoidably lost under existing arrangements.

The letter was recorded.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The following memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Chief Accountant's No. 1074, dated 13th July 1889, was next considered:—

Sir,—In continuation of my No. 3387, dated 4th February 1889, I have the honour to point out that out of the loan of Rs. 11,82,000 applied for by the Municipal Corporation, the Government of India have sanctioned the raising of a loan of Rs. 10,08,875 only, leaving a sum of Rs. 1,73,118 for the following works to be provided for from current revenue:—

A—Works already considered by the Corporation—				
1. Land for chawls for the bigaries who clean the Arthur Crawford Markets	Rs. 16,000			
Building the chawls	" 6,700	—— Rs.	22,700	0 0
2 New office ward at Dadar		"	16,000	0 0
3 (*a*) Purchase of 5,000 square yards of land near the junction of DeLisle and Carnac Roads for a night soil Depot	Rs. 5,000			
	" 2,247-4			
	Rs. 7,247-4			
(*b*) Filling in the above land	6,503	—— Rs.	13,750	4 9
4 Purchase of 11,838 square yards of land at DeLisle and Carroll Roads		"	23,676	0 0
			76,126	4 0
B—Work considered and sanctioned by the Corporation, but the sanction for which was subsequently cancelled. Purchase of land at Khetwady for epidemic diseases			67,000	0 0
C—Work to be finally considered by the Corporation vaccination Depot and Stables			25,000	0 0
D—Difference to make up the full amount of the loan to Rs. 11,82,000			4,991	12 0
			1,73,118	0 0

Works aggregating Rs. 76,126-4-0, as per item marked A, have already been considered by the Corporation. The Khetwady Hospital allotment, as per item B, was sanctioned at one time and was subsequently cancelled. The provision of Rs. 25,000 as per item C, for the Vaccination Depot and stables, has not yet been finally considered by the Corporation. It is now requested that the above body be asked to sanction out of current revenue works No. 2 and 3 (a) of group A which have already been paid as advance from surplus cash balance, as the Government of India have declined to sanction such works being executed out of loan funds. The Government of India have also asked the Corporation to reconsider their resolution No. 892, passed on 28th July 1887, on the subject of charging all new works costing over Rs. 10,000 to Loan funds. Under these circumstances perhaps it would be as well to request the Corporation to modify the above resolution.—I have, &c., (Signed) SORABJEE NOVOROJEE COOPER, Chief Accountant.

Dr. Blaney remarked that it was a pity the Government did not understand the position of Bombay or they would not have taken the action they had done.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was nothing more perplexing to a Municipal Commissioner than to have to deal with a Government that did not understand the position of the Municipality it was legislating for. (Hear hear.) He did not wish to say a word against the Bombay Government in this matter, but, as a friend of his had remarked, one of these Government resolutions was as much to the point as a newspaper leading article. (Laughter.) He pointed out that it was impossible to take a shorter time than 60 years to repay the Tansa loan, and that the Tansa works would be remunerative he could say, for he assured the meeting that if he had only held up his hand any private capitalist would have undertaken them. Of course, road-making was unremunerative, but so were drainages, and he would ask them if any civilized people would give up drainage works because they were unremunerative. He could not but believe that the resolution must have been written under a misapprehension of the requirements of Bombay. His advice, under the circumstances, would be for the Corporation to sanction the present debit as an advance out of the cash balance and to again approach the Government of India on the subject. He would also suggest that instead of going to Government from time to time for their permission to raise small sums, that they should ask for all they thought they would want in one lump sum.

Mr. J. U. Yajnik was of opinion that the reason why all their applications for loans were not granted was because they applied too often. They should ask for it in a lump sum.

Mr. Carroll contended that the loans should be for short periods—for ten years.

The Municipal Commissioner said they should ask Government to have three classes of Municipal loans, some for shorter and some for longer periods. (Hear, hear.)

It was resolved to postpone further discussion on this subject till next week.

Mr. Banajee said that while they were on the subject of loans he would ask whether the Commissioner intended to raise the Tansa loan this year.

The Commissioner: Yes.

Mr. Banajee said that this was the best time to do so; if they waited for a another month even, they would find it harder to do so.

The Commissioner said that he had applied to Government for permission to do so.

Mr. J. U. Yajnik said that he had always objected to the acceptance of private offers. Now the Municipal loans were so well known, he thought they should be advertized.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that when Mr. Charles did so three years ago no one came forward, and they had to fall back on private offers.

The Commissioner, said that they ought to ask the Government of India to allow the Corporation to borrow money from the European market. If the speculators were allowed to draw their interest quarterly from the English banks he was sure they would invest.

On the motion of a member it was resolved that the Commissioner be recommended to advertize the Tansa loan for the present year or to give intimation to the leading banks and brokers as he may think fit.

FOULING THE VEHAR WATER.

The Committee then considered a letter from Mr. C. E. Hawkes, stating that he had made enquiries of the inspector stationed at the Vehar Lake, who said he had never seen any one wash their clothes or persons in the lake.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that there were only a limited number of men stationed at the lake, and it would be well if they were relieved of some of their multifarious duties.

Dr. Cowasjee said that this was a matter that affected the health of Bombay and should be looked into. He did not think that a gentleman in Dr. Hatch's position would describe what he had never seen.

The Commissioner said that it was possible that both Dr. Hatch and the inspector at the lake were both right. Some of his numerous duties might have taken the latter elsewhere, when what Dr. Hatch described occurred. The Commissioner said it would be well to give the guardians of the lake power to arrest people found fouling the water. They then need not have the staff increased.

Mr. Kabrajee proposed that the Commissioner be recommended to apply to the Collector of Tanna to invest the municipal officers in charge of the Tulsi and Vehar storage reservoirs with the powers of police patels for the purpose of preventing the water in these reservoirs from being fouled.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, and it was carried *nem. con.*

The Committee then adjourned.

PRIVATE advices from the Lower Congo brings news of the death of Mr. Swinburne who accompanied Mr. Stanley on the expedition previous to the Emin Pasha enterprise, and has latterly been assistant manager of a commercial company in the Congo State. Mr. Swinburne died of fever on March 31 at a small station between Emboura and Stanley Pool.

THE CRAWFORD INQUIRY AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of the 14th instant will, it is hoped, remove the misunderstanding and quiet the unnecessary and uncalled-for agitation. From the bare contents of the telegrams as they appeared in your issues, there was some ground for exasperation and angry feelings among the Parsees, and this state of mind was aggravated to its pitch by your contemporary, by the use of twisted and ill-considered arguments, as was the case with it throughout the Crawford inquiry. In these circumstances it is a real relief to all right and sober-minded persons to find that your columns are ably devoted to guide the misdirected opinion to its right track by explaining facts in their true bearing.

It is, however, very amusing to compare the various arguments used by the Parsee papers, in support of an unjust and hasty attack on Mr. Ommaney, which, being generally based on assumptions in the absence of true knowledge of facts, are opposed to each other in some of the main issues in hand, and tend more or less to the admission of the assertions alleged in Mr. Ommanney's Note. It seems that the Parsee papers object in one shape or another to four assertions: (1) As Mr. Crawford was popular among the Parsees, the latter showed active sympathy for him; (2) the Parsee community, from Sir Jamsetjee to Mr. Merwanjee, pleader, played the part of a passive or active obstructionist; (3) Mr. Merwanjee, pleader, and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* did some dirty work in defence of Mr. Crawford; and (4) the Parsees as a class have no claims to superior morality. It is curious to observe that in giving vent to their excited feelings in long articles, the Parsee papers themselves give grounds for, and in some cases clear proofs of, the assertions made in Mr. Ommanney's Note. For instance, Mr. Ommanney's Note says:—

"I do not think it necessary to go into fuller details on this subject; but it deserves mention, lest the Parsees, who have succeeded in preventing themselves being mixed up with Mr. Crawford, should get credit, which they most certainly do not deserve for superior morality."

It is clear from the text of the Note that what Mr. Ommanney here means by "superior morality" is evidently nothing more than the yielding under official pressure to Mr. Crawford's system of corruption to secure official favours. Now, whatever may be the claims of the Parsees in respect to other departments of morality, it is a well-known fact among the natives that in the field of obtaining official favours at any rate they are none the less behind the other communities. But in spite of this known fact, and in ignorance of the full details of the Crawford enquiry, that Parsee journal, the *Rast Goftar*, which claims credit for its sober sense, writes thus:—

"It is no business of ours to make odious comparison, although they may be quite true. But we may only say this, that the community looks with satisfaction on the fact that not a single Parsee employed in the Revenue service in Mr. Crawford's division had to undergo the shame and humiliation of confessing to the guilt of having corrupted his superior officer."

In the face of such assertions of self-praise and vanity made in the Parsee papers, in spite of official assertions to the contrary, for which the writer of the *Rast Goftar* should have sense enough to believe that there ought to be good grounds behind, who would be bold enough to doubt the propriety and justice of Mr. Ommanney's remarks regarding the Parsee morality, and that in making these remarks in a confidential document Mr. Ommanney did nothing but fair justice to the other communities who unfortunately came too prominently before the Commission and the public? As a matter of fact, however, the Parsee community should, when the Note is published, be prepared to face cases among their own community of even a worse type of official corruption than what have ordinarily appeared before the Commission.

As regards the dirty work and active obstructionists, Mr. Ommanney's Note says:—

"The active obstructionists among the Parsis, so far as I can discover, were Merwanji, pleader, and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*. They worked hand-and-glove in a great deal of dirty work of Mr. Crawford's defence. From the 22nd July I kept up a watch on Mr. Crawford's visitors, and Merwanji was constantly there. The unfair attitude of the paper referred to, with its false and garbled reports and news, is sufficiently notorious."

The general defence of the Bombay Parsee papers is that Mr. Merwanji, being Mr. Crawford's pleader, had every right to assist him to the best of his ability. But the fact is quite otherwise, and the *Deccan Herald* took the first opportunity to declare that Mr. Merwanji had no professional connection of any sort with the case. Independently of these contrary assertions used in the best way by each Parsee paper to serve its own end, there remains another important fact which tends to throw more dirt on the whole affair. Mr. Merwanji was Hanmantrao's pleader, and as such it was most objectionable on his part to have constantly visited Mr. Crawford, who declared in an open court he had no connection with Hanmantrao's malpractices. The reports in the *Deccan Herald* were publicly commented upon by the Honourable the Advocate-General during the Commission's enquiry. The Parsee liquor case, in which large sums are said to have been paid, is well-known in Poona, and the transactions of Barjorji Pochaji are fully described in the Note.

With regard to the part played by the Parsee community of passive obstructionists, the following quotation from Mr. Ommanney's Note, is all which need be said:—

"I tried to get a footing among the class through a Parsi police inspector, who was by me at the time, and I attribute my failure to something more than the inspector's stupidity."

Above all, the Parsees—at least all those who are more sober-minded—should bear in mind before they commit themselves to hasty and ill-advised actions, that Mr. Ommanney's remarks seem to relate to what came under his observation in the enquiry made with reference to the Parsees then residing in Poona. The Crawford enquiry has shown that the unfortunate victims to Mr. Crawford's corruption belonged to all races, and it is therefore not prudent on the part of any particular race or section to boast of superior morality, as, after all, human nature in its broad features is the same everywhere.—Yours, &c.,

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

Bombay, July 17.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated June 29, says:—"Owing to advices from the interior of an active demand at better rates for the lower counts, a very large business has been done in them here during the past fortnight, and rates have improved from 5) cents to a dollar and a half per bale owing to firmness of holders and comparatively short supplies; on the other hand, with a further decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale, owing to heavy supplies and anxiety of holders to realize, only a small business has been done in the higher counts, and the market closes as under. A small business has been done in a few suitable and superior chops of No. 20s., and owing to the very languid demand and impatience of holders to sell, prices show a further decline of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale. Medium and common spinnings are still difficult of sale even at further concessions in rates. A decline of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale in the rates of some suitable good spinnings has induced a moderate business in No. 16s. Superior chops of higher values and common threads are neglected. Owing to very favourable and encouraging advices from the consuming districts, extensive purchases of Nos. 10s. and 12s. have been made here all throughout the fortnight, and holders taking advantage of the situation have succeeded in establishing an advance in rates of from 50 cents to a dollar and a half per bale for cargo on the spot which has been almost exhausted. Sales of about 3,500 bales "to arrive" are also reported as having been effected on the same terms as "spot cargo" and the market closes very firm. In sympathy with Nos. 10s. and 12s. a better inquiry has also sprung up for Nos. 6s. and 8s. and supplies being rather short, prices show an advance of about 50 cents per bale, with a good inquiry at the close. There has been some inquiry for Nos. 14s. and 18s.; but owing to absence of supplies, no business has resulted. There is nothing doing in Nos. 22s. and 24s. During the fortnight arrival 6,422 bales, sales 9,028 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 210 bales; and unsold stock 17,607 bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 1,375 bales and Shanghai 1,319 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a good business in the lower counts at improved rates; but the markets in Shanghai and Japan continue depressed with only a small business doing at reduced rates.

HANMANTRAO'S CONFESSION.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

IV.—SPECIFIC CASES OF CORRUPTION.

(1.) WATTANS AND MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Central Division: (1) **The Bahadurradi Deshmukh Case.**—This is in the Valva taluka, and is connected with the bribe paid by Chaubal, the Mamlatdar, who was Chitnis at the time to the Collector of Satara. The last male holder left two widows, the elder of whom adopted a son; the younger, a Baroda lady, well-to-do, and who was minor, was supported in her claim by Vasudev, the then Chitnis, who took Rs. 10,000, got the estate attached, and took the girl under the Collector's guardianship. It was after this that the elder widow made her adoption and wished the son adopted to be recognised as heir to the estate; but Vasudev asked Chaubal, who was acting for him, to support the girl-widow's claim. The question being intricate was referred by Mr. Grant to the Commissioner, and both parties came to Poona to make khatpat. Mr. Crawford asked my advice as to which side he should take. As the case was intricate, I thought it better to leave it to be handled by Mr. Pendse. The papers went to him accordingly. He advised that the Collector's action was wrong in not recognising the adopted son. Then I entered into negotiations with the adopted son through Atmarampant Lingayat. A promissory note for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,000 in cash were taken from him, and the man was introduced to Mr. Crawford. The kata (promissory note) was entered in a book of Atmarampant's. The Commissioner followed Pendse's views and issued orders. Chaubal put up Mr. Grant to oppose Mr. Crawford's orders, and Mr. Grant was so exercised that he put the whole matter before Government through Mr. Crawford. Chaubal also caused anonymous letters to be sent to the Legal Remembrancer to Government in favour of the other side (at least such was our belief). Eventually Government set aside the Commissioner's opinion. This being attributed to Chaubal we determined to get him into our hands, and I got him appointed Mamlatdar and then superseded him, causing him to revert to an awal-karkunship. He then admitted the facts to me and apologised for what he had done, attributing the fault to Vasudev. Then money was accepted from him. The remark on the list against Chaubal's name is thus explained.

Government had directed that the adoption should not be recognised until the adopted son established his claim by a certificate of heirship from the civil court, and directed that the estate should be divided, and half should be handed over to the elder widow, and the rest left in the Collector's hands for the benefit of the minor widow. In the meanwhile Vasudev had returned to duty, and he did not relish handing over half the estate to the elder widow as directed by Government; so the Government order was not carried out. Not only so, but the elder widow, in spite of repeated applications, could not get anything for her maintenance. I represented the matter to Mr. Crawford. We had taken Rs. 2,000 and done nothing for our client. But Mr. Crawford seemed unwilling to bother himself any more about the case, so I had to return the money to the adopted son, the Deshmukh. This was known to Sathe, the Assistant Commissioner, and he began to set about making his own profit out of the affair. This would be in the beginning of 1888. Sathe went on tour in the Satara districts in February or March, and he opened negotiations with both parties through Govindrao Limaye, pleader of the Ashta Court, who had been his go-between when he was District Deputy Collector there. The adopted son, having gained experience that the Commissioner's office could not do him any service, refused to enter into any khatpat with Sathe. Then Sathe took up the other side. He would have succeeded in getting money out of them but for his scandalous behaviour. The widow being young he set his eye on her. This, of course, was resented, and Vasudev Chitnis, who was Sathe's enemy and a Parthu, and who still had influence on that side, put the partisans up to pay Sathe out. Sathe, finding that both parties slighted him, became annoyed, and conceived the idea of ruining both. So he set to work and reported to the Commissioner that he had learned that the last male holder was the last lineal descendant of the family, and the man adopted was outside the family, and there was a failure of heirs, and the estate must lapse to Government. The Commissioner consented to these proposals, which, on becoming known to the parties, alarmed them, and they both went to Sathe, who directed by the Commissioner's order that the Collector should hold a fresh inquiry to see if there was any lineal male descendant in existence. The Commissioner was suspended before the matter was disposed of.

(2.) THE KHATAV DESHMUKH CASE.

Before Mr. Crawford came into the Central Division Ramchandra N. Pandit, Alienation Assistant, was in possession of promissory notes (kata) from the Khatav Deshmukh. (It was a bribe which had been promised but not paid). In Mr. Robertson's time he had already paved the way, and immediately on Mr. Crawford's coming to the Division a draft was sent in for approval, recommending to Government the release of the estate with arrears of revenue. Mr. Crawford signed it in a hurry without exactly knowing what it contained. When the fair copy came for signature he was alarmed on reading it, and at once sent for me, thinking that the fair copy had been sent up without his having approved the draft. When I went up I asked Mr. Crawford to send for the rough draft. Whilst we were talking this over at the bungalow, Mr. Mahadev Vasudev Barve called. He said there was a case before Mr. Crawford in which the Deshmukh of Khatav claimed estates and arrears which really belonged to the Mohite family of the Kolhapur State, and that the Alienation Office people had interested themselves improperly on behalf of the Deshmukhs. Barve offered money if Mr. Crawford would take up the Mohite's cause. Then Mr. Crawford perceived that the Alienation Office people were intriguing in the affair, and he sent a sowar on the spot to fetch the draft. I had to wait till the papers were brought. I was in another room and heard the conversation between Barve and Mr. Crawford, but Barve did not know I was there. I told this to Chitambarrao at the time, and afterwards to Yadavrao when I became intimate with him. I explained the matter to Yadavrao, because Mr. Crawford called the case the Mohite, and not the Khatav case. The sowar brought the papers, and we found that the draft was signed by Mr. Crawford. Apparently the last page only had been sent up with the other papers. The rough draft was destroyed and the fair copy kept unsigned on the papers as the draft. The papers were then referred to Mr. Pendse for opinion. Mr. Pendse seemed to side with the Khatav people, but M

imagined he was acting in concert with B. G. Sathe. Thus we coupled Sathe and Bhimbhai in the business as opponents of Mr. Crawford. About this time Sobharam Marwadi told me that two persons had been to him making inquiries, and his description of the two corresponded with that of Sathe and Bhimbhai.

Sathe when District Deputy Collector of Satara had gained influence with the Khatav people. Mr. Pratt, the Collector, had thrown out their claim as being time-barred. Sathe managed to get the case re-opened, how I do not know. The Collector referred the case to a committee, of which Sathe himself was a member. The question before the committee was whether the case was one which could be re-opened; the result was that the case was re-opened.

When I learnt of Sathe's conduct and Bhimbhai's inquiries, I urged Mr. Crawford to reject the claim at once, and Mr. Crawford did prepare a draft accordingly. It was only a few lines probably, directing Kharkar to reject the petition. A sowar was sent for the papers, but they did not come that night. Later in the night Sabajirao came to me with a message from Kharkar, begging me not to spoil the case, and then I thought it advisable to refer the case to Mr. Keyser, the Collector, on points which would cause the claim to be rejected. The points suggested to the Collector for inquiry related to the re-opening of the case by Mr. Pratt. Sathe's action in the case would thus be exposed. A confidential reference was accordingly made to the Collector.

Abbas told me there was a man in Bombay who said he was intimate with Mr. Richey and offered to introduce people to him. Abbas had just come from Bombay and said that the Khatav people (Phadtares) were entering into negotiations with that man.

(3.) RUI DESHMUKH'S CASE (NAGAR).

This came to me through Nana Deugle. Sakharam was the name of the watandar who was introduced to me. I wrote him a petition to the Commissioner, and got Rs. 400 for it. In my presence Nana Dengle paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 800 for the same affair. Several contradictory decisions were passed in it, but ultimately it went against the man whom I had been engaged for.

(4.) AKLUJ DESHMUKH'S CASE (SHOLAPUR).

About the end of 1886 a pensioned Subordinate Judge, named Deshmukh, a relation of Gopalrao Hari, came to me with Rs. 3,500 or thereabouts, which he had been to get from Malsiras treasury. It was all in cash. Yadavrao knows the man. Balvantrao Godbole was present when the money was paid over. He is a partner in business with Kering and Sobharam, to whom I paid the money in question that night on account of instalments on bonds held by them against Mr. Crawford. I don't recollect what I paid each. Balvantrao brought them to me. Mr. Crawford knew beforehand that the money was coming in, as he had decided a few days previously in favour of the Deshmukh, and told me what to do with the money when it was paid in. I recovered some bonds or cheques from the sowkars in consideration of the payment.

Balaji G. Sathe had tried to get this Akluj case into his hands through his agent, Nana Phadke. Yadavrao had warned me of this, and as Mr. Deshmukh came to me about it I conducted the negotiations for him with Mr. Crawford. I got no money for myself in this case. It was one of the cases which Mr. Crawford took out of B. G. Sathe's hands and made over to Mr. Pendse for disposal.

(5.) MISCELLANEOUS WATAN CASES.

The first watan appeal I took up in the Central Division was one from Koregaon. I forget the names or details. It was about August or September 1886. Chitambarrao brought it to me. The draft order was prepared by Bapat under my instructions, and when it was sent for signature, Mr. Crawford, to encourage Bapat, wrote "Very good" on the draft copy. The next case was one from the Nagar District, brought me by Atmarampant. I forget all the details. Towards the end of that year or the beginning of 1887, Phulmandikar, the Mamlatdar, sent me an adoption case about Bodhe Bawa. Two inam villages were concerned in it, and Rs. 5,000 were taken about it Besides Rui, one or two more cases were brought me by Nana Deugle, of which one was, I think, that of the patilki of Sindi in Khandesh. When I took up small cases and got only Rs. 200 or so I kept the money for the petition-writing without telling Mr. Crawford. As a rule, I did not touch bad cases, and studied the case, consulting Yadavrao before engaging in it. I don't recollect any other important Central Division cases.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

(6.) SOUTHERN DIVISION WATANS.

I can recollect a few of the chief cases in which I was engaged in the Southern Division, besides those already mentioned in connexion with my earlier transactions for Mr. Crawford. The Desai of Hulginhal Singappa paid me Rs. 4,000 at Bagalkot in February or March 1886 in connexion with an adoption. I paid Rs. 2,000 out of this to Kering Amarchand's servant, who had come to recover some of the debts due to him. The rest went to pay for hundis, which I had got at Hungund through Chanbasappa at the end of 1884 for Mr. Crawford. The amount paid to Kering's servant will not be found in any one account, as it was distributed amongst several debts and creditors. The patil of Damanhal paid Rs. 800, I know, in connexion with a watan appeal. The payment was made through Raghavendrarao Kattigeri, a sub-agent of Ashtekar's, but he brought the money to me. The decision went against the patil. Raghavendra was discarded as a sub-agent, because Mr. Crawford disapproved of his having been seen driving about with a prostitute.

(7.) SAVANT'S CASE.

I only recollect that last May vacation Babaji Savant, Subordinate Judge, came to see me and asked me to intercede for him with Mr. Crawford and get him back the money he had paid, or some of it. He offered me Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 for myself, but I declined to handle the matter, as I was afraid that Mr. Crawford would throw upon my shoulders the business of satisfying the old man.

(8.) THE PATILS OF ILKAL.

I have mentioned Ayangauda as my sub-agent in the Southern Division. He and Siddangauda and Basangauda, his brethren, were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum in 1881 of abetting dacoities. All were acquitted on appeal to the High Court. The District Magistrate did not wish them to be reinstated as patils, but Mr. Crawford directed that as they had been acquitted by the High Court, Siddangauda should be reinstated. He was accordingly appointed patil. His brother Ayangauda was recommended by Mr. Crawford for the post of head constable. The Collector, in reporting upon their acquittal, pointed out that as none of them were representative watandars there was no necessity for reinstating them, that is, cancelling the Government resolution declaring them ineligible for service. Two or three years afterwards the Assistant Collector took up the settlement of the register of the watan which had only been framed under the old Act, declaring the existence of one representative watandar. Knowing that the old register would shut them out from the service, they prepared some false documents alleging that they had purchased the watan from another branch, which had stronger claims than they, but had become extinct years before. Of the documents one purported to have been passed by a daughter's son, who had no interest in the watan, and could not therefore dispose of it. These documents passed as genuine in the Collector's office, and the eldest of the three brothers, Basangauda, became recognised as a representative watandar. In the meantime Mr. Crawford was about to be transferred, and the matter was hurried through in order that it might be decided by him. About a fortnight before his transfer Mr. Crawford passed orders upholding the Collector's decision, and the party benefited still holds the position he gained. The other side are minors. Ayangauda has made considerable profits out of his agency, and he and his brothers exercise great influence owing to their familiarity with me.

(9.) NAVROJI DADABHAI'S CASE.

A Parsee liquor contractor of Daman, whose name will be found on the records, was brought me by Yadavrao Sathe about the middle of June last. He had engaged Mervanji, pleader, to conduct his business with Mr. Crawford. He came in a tonga with Balvantrao, Mervanji's clerk. I took the Parsee to Mr. Crawford and introduced him. It was agreed between them that the sum to be paid was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 5,000 was to be paid at once with the petition, and the balance when the affair was settled. The date on which the payment was made was that of the letter to the Portuguese Government, and will be found on record. Mr. Crawford was suspended before the business was completed. I did not keep a record of the notes, but Mr. Crawford gave me Rs. 2,000, in notes of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 1,000. The amount was to be paid to Marwadis in Poona, and Rs. 3,000 was to be remitted to Bombay. I paid Kering Amarchand, Sobharam Manakchand, and others for some instalments of loans. The rest was to have gone down to Barjorji Pochaji, but Mr. Crawford afterwards changed his mind and took the Rs. 3,000 back from me. I don't know why; perhaps he was going down to Bombay himself or had some one else going down, by whom he wished to send the money. I don't know what became of the Rs. 3,000. I had them one day and Mr. Crawford took them back the next. A week after this he wanted Rs. 1,200, which I borrowed from Kayagaonkar, who paid him in person. I got notes for this amount from Sobharam's shop and sent them up. The loan from Kayagaonkar was in my name. The day after Mr. Crawford paid the money to Ramchandra Bhaichand. This was all at the end of June or beginning of July 1888.

NATIVE CHIEFS.

(1) JANJIRA.

In December 1884 I was in Bombay, and one day Mr. Crawford gave me, through Daulatkhan, Rs. 25,000 in notes to be paid into the Paris Bank. I took the money to that bank, accompanied by Daulatkhan. I had a note from Mr. Crawford to the bank. After paying in the money I returned. The receipt was sent direct to Mr. Crawford afterwards. He would not trust Daulatkhan with so large a sum, but he did not want my name to be mentioned. Barjorji Desai was there when Mr. Crawford handed me the notes, and he told me the money came from Janjira. At this time I was intimate with Barjorji, who was just then using his influence with the Nawab and his Munshi to get me an appointment as mentioned below. The witnesses in the case only mentioned as much of the money as appears in the State accounts. The whole amount was Rs. 25,000. All the money was paid by Barjorji and the Munshi, and Purandhare did not know anything more about it than that the money was drawn from the treasury. If he says more he is not speaking the truth. I was to have got the private secretary's place and afterwards the karbhari's at Janjira, and the Nawab asked Mr. Crawford about me. Mr. Crawford would not allow me to go. I had persuaded the Nawab through Barjorji and the Munshi to apply for me. The story of the Vakil saying that the money did not go into Mr. Crawford's hands and was invested partly in a bungalow purchased by Barjorji is all false. It looks like an invention of Purandhare directed against Barjorji.

(2.) BHOR.

Towards the end of 1887 the Pant paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 10,000. Some forest case was mentioned as the object of the payment, but I think it was in order to secure the general favour of the Commissioner. I am quite sure this was the object, and I inferred it from the conversations that had taken place with Mr. Crawford in my presence. I saw the Pant at Mr. Crawford's on one of those occasions, but he never went there with me. I have no distinct recollection of an interview between Yadavrao and Dada Phatak at Mr. Crawford's house in March 1887, but I remember arranging with Dada Phatak about a meeting between the Pant and Mr. Crawford at Shirval on Mr. Crawford's way from Mahableshvar back to Poona. I also recollect Dada Phatak asking me what he should arrange for Mr. Crawford's dinner, and my asking the butler about it. I was dining at the Mamlatdar's house in Shirval with Dada Phatak and Narayanrao, my connexion, when a message was brought that the Commissioner wanted to see me and Dada Phatak. I don't recollect if Dada had previously sent word to the Chief that I had come there. Mr. Crawford only remained about an hour. Dada Phatak and I slept in the traveller's bungalow. About midnight some one came into the room when Dada and I were sleeping, and said that Natu wanted to speak to Dada. I did not see Natu on the occasion. I am quite sure I never went but once to Shirval on this business, and that it was in March or April 1887. I drove in a tonga I had purchased, and was keeping for the Chief of Garganti, whose karbhari is my brother-in-law. He asked me to buy him a trap and ponies, and I afterwards sent them off. The driver on that occasion is in the employ of the Chief of Garganti, in the Hyderabad territory. The messman may have seen me at Shirval, but probably would not recollect it, as I was at the bungalow after dark and only stopped a few hours. The Mamlatdar would recollect me. He is a relation of Narayan Ganesh Deshpande, of Bijapur. It was in the rainy season of 1887, probably in August or September, that I discussed the matter of payment with Yadavrao, Dada Phatak, and Baba Natu. Natu was acting as agent for the Pant, who did not trust Dada entirely. The conversation took place some time in the morning in the Pant's Vada. We had other conversations in Dada Phatak's house. The questions raised were those of the amount of the bribe, and when it was to be paid. There were three or four conversations on the subject, and all four of us were present on each occasion. No one else was by. It was arranged that the money, Rs. 10,000, should be paid to Mr. Crawford in person. I always went in company with Yadavrao, as I lived near the Vada, and he used to call for me. Natu frequently visited Mr. Crawford, as he wished to gain the Pant's favour by managing the business alone. The money was paid to Mr. Crawford by Baba Natu at Mr. Crawford's bungalow in presence of myself and Dada Phatak. I did not see what the actual value of the notes was, but I saw Natu hand them over. He and Dada had called for me at my house about 10 a. m., and drove me to Mr. Crawford's. I knew they had been several times without me, and I had been with them two or three times before the notes were made over. I got nothing out of the sum paid; Mr. Crawford kept it all, and I don't know what he did with it. Afterwards Yadavrao told me that the Pant offered us both through Baba Natu and Dada a present, but we declined it, as we did not think it safe to take money from a man we distrusted as we did the Pant.

I entered into the business with the object of getting the sum fixed. Mr. Crawford wanted Rs. 25,000, and my first interview about this took place about a fortnight after the Pant came up to Poona for the rains, and in the course of the interviews the demand fell from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10,000. The opposition arose from Natu, who wanted to get credit both from Mr. Crawford and the Pant. Dada was regarded by the Pant as favouring Mr. Crawford, because Dada's uncle had served under the latter. Natu told Mr. Crawford that Dada and I were opposing an agreement, and that the Pant was offering us money to leave off obstruction. Mr. Crawford told me of this, and said that Dada must not be left out of the arrangement. He said the same to Natu. At Shirval I did not go to see the Pant. When we were told Mr. Crawford had arrived, Dada and I set out and passed by the Chief's Vada. The Pant was saying his evening prayers (Sandhya), and we advised him not to delay, but see the Commissioner at once. We then went to the travellers' bungalow in advance, and the Chief came afterwards, and had a meeting with Mr. Crawford. I can't recollect whether I told Yadavrao or not that the money had been paid. I may have done so, but the fact was known to all of us. One point has not been noticed, that is, that Yadavrao, being a friend of the native agent at Satara, went himself to get back the forest case mentioned above with the Collector's endorsement upon it. After he brought these papers to Poona the Commissioner disposed of the case, and the money was paid. It had been arranged that the bribe was not to be paid till the first case had been decided in the Chief's favour.

(3.) JATH.

The Jath Chief had spent large sums in connexion with the restoration of his powers long before I had anything to do with him, or Mr. Crawford came into the Central Division. Dada Phatak knows all about those transactions, as he was Shirastedar to the Agent for Deccen Sardars, and probably got a large share of the money. One of his relations even now draws Rs. 75 a month from the Chief in recognition of Dada's services. I used to communicate with the Chief through Ramrao Kadpikar, my brother-in-law, who got the post of State Vakil through Chitambarrao Gadgil. I never communicated through Parvatikar, who is a friend, but no relation of mine. I recommended him to Mr. Crawford for the post of political clerk to the Collector of Bijapur, as he is a native of that district, and no payment was made in connexion with the appointment. Both he and Ramrao used to live with me. I did not speak to the Chief about Ramrao's appointment, but he must have known that he was a relation of mine. Chitambarrao and Shankarbhat, the Chief's karkun, used to communicate with the Chief for me at first. It was Chitambarrao that introduced the Chief to me in January 1887. He also began negotiations about the payment to Mr. Crawford. They all knew the whole affair. At first introduction the Chief could not afford to pay the sum fixed, which was Rs. 8,000. No more was ever given. I am quite sure of that. It was shown in the accounts as spent in small sums for various miscellaneous purposes, so that there was no necessity for destroying or tampering with the accounts. Nothing occurred during the rains of 1887 to hasten the payment. Vaidya, now Sangli Karbhari, was at Jath and sent the money. Mr. Crawford personally told the Chief in Poona that when he (Mr. Crawford) went to Satara, he wished the Chief only to see him in presence of the Political Agent. This was after the payment. The money was sent in notes by the hands of Shankarbhat, who lives with the Chief. It was in August or September 1887. The numbers of the notes can be found on record in the Bijapur treasury. The Chief had no particular business on at the time, but he wanted to secure Mr. Crawford's general favour. After I had got the money I went and saw the Chief in his Vada in Poona, and told him I had received the sum. I did not send him a receipt for it by his karkun. Mr. Crawford told me I was to expect the money, and the Chief had told him that it would be paid. I paid away the whole of the money to Kering Amarchand, Pratapmal Surtising, and other Marwadis under Mr. Crawford's instructions, and recovered the bonds they held against him and returned them to Mr. Crawford. Khasnavis, the Mamlatdar, was in Poona, and was present when the Marwadis were paid. It was at Kering Amarchand's shop. The notes were of Rs. 100 or 50, but there may have been one or two of Rs. 500 or 1,000 each amongst them. The fact that Khasnavis was present leads me to fix the date in 1886. He was in Poona on audit business, and went with me to Kering's shop. The Chief gave me Rs. 400 for myself as a present some time after this.

(4.) AKALKOT.

About two years ago I went to Akalkot and put up with Shrinivas Krishna, a pleader, who is a friend and connection of mine. He is the brother of Raghavendra Krishna, a pleader of Bijapur. I was on my way to Balkundi at the time, and I stopped with Shrinivas at his invitation. The morning after my arrival I saw the Chief and his Karbhari in the Darbar garden. Vithal Tikaji introduced me to the Chief, who discussed matters connected with the State, and talked about Mr. Crawford. There was nothing pending in the Commissioner's office at that time in connection with Akalkot, but the Chief spoke to me about getting him a salute and about a village belonging to Akalkot State, which had lapsed to the Chief of Jath; also in connexion with the investment of the Chief with general powers in administration of the State. I was not commissioned by Mr. Crawford to sound the State officials on the above or any matters, but they spoke to me on the above subjects in the way of business, as they knew the position I held with regard to Mr. Crawford. I promised to mention the matters to Mr. Crawford, and went on to Balkundi. There was no mention of payments on this occasion. In a fortnight or so I returned to Poona and told the Commissioner of my visit to Akalkot, and what the Chief and Vithal Tikaji had asked me to tell Mr. Crawford. I had not told Mr. Crawford before that I was going to stop at Akalkot.

In December 1886, when Mr. Crawford went to Sholapur, I also went. The Chief and Vithal Tikaji both saw Mr. Crawford on that occasion. One night the Karbhari came to me, and I took him over to the travellers' bungalow near the station, where Mr. Crawford was stopping, and introduced him. It was 8 or 9 p. m. when Mr. Crawford came back, and when I told him who had come he ordered me to send Tikaji in. The Chief had already seen Mr. Crawford in the day time. I sent Vithal to Mr. Crawford's room, and they had some conversation which I did not overhear, as I was on the verandah. Vithal remained about a quarter of an hour with Mr. Crawford, and then we drove away. On our way home Vithal promised to pay me a visit soon in Poona, and said that the interview had been satisfactory. I understood what that meant.

Next day Mr. Crawford went back to Poona, and I returned in the same train. The Chief and Vithal Tikaji returned to Akalkot. Their visit to Sholapur had been arranged beforehand by official telegram to the Collector. About a month later Vithal Tikaji came to see me in Poona, accompanied by an old man, whom I don't know. Next morning we all three drove to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. We all sat in the visiting-room and had some general conversation at first, and then Mr. Crawford took me aside, and told me to call Gopal, his confidential hamal. When I returned Vithal Tikaji and the old man were standing up preparing to take leave. Before we left the bungalow Mr. Crawford said aside to me that he had only received Rs. 4,000 out of the Rs. 10,000 that had been expected, and that the balance had been promised in a few days. He also asked me to hasten the payment of the balance. We then all drove back to Poona. On the way Vithal Tikaji told me that he had only paid Rs. 4,000 out of Rs. 10,000 which had been agreed to, and I asked him to hasten up with the remainder in order not to displease the Commissioner. The old man and the Karbhari then returned to Akalkot. All this took place in January or February 1887. Mr. Crawford kept all the money he took from Vithal Tikaji, which I suppose was in notes, as I should have seen if cash had been carried into the house. Vithal did not mention to me on the way out that he had money with him. I did not see Vithal Tikaji again for over a year, nor did I go to Akalkot during that time. I do not think Mr. Crawford saw him either. Nothing had taken place during that year with reference to the matters mentioned by the Chief and Vithal Tikaji to me when I was at Akalkot. About the Holi of 1888 Vithal Tikaji came to my house with one or two servants in the morning and brought Rs. 4,000 in notes. We drove to Mr. Crawford's the same morning with the notes. Vithal Tikaji saw Mr. Crawford in the office-room and in my presence paid him the Rs. 4,000. I did not notice the value of the notes. Vithal Tikaji had told me that he had brought Rs. 2,000 in cash for which he could not get notes. I, therefore, told Mr. Crawford that I had received Rs. 2,000 in cash and left it at my house; this I said to remove any objection Vithal Tikaji might have to pay the money to me. There was some conversation on official matters on this occasion. Vithal Tikaji said that the old Rani was giving much trouble to both the Chief and the young Rani, and that they wanted to get rid of her. Mr. Crawford advised Vithal to get the Chief to make a petition through the Collector and Political Agent officially, proposing to make her an allowance on condition of her residing elsewhere. Vithal Tikaji informed Mr. Crawford that an application to this effect had already been made to him, when Mr. Crawford said he would do something when the papers came before him in the usual course. Other matters were touched upon, such as the Chief's desire to get administrative powers. Mr. Crawford replied to this that if the Collector recommended it he would support it. After some general conversation of this kind we returned to Poona. The Commissioner told me to send him the Rs. 2,000 after I had changed the cash into notes. After meals about 11 a.m the same day, Vithal Tikaji brought me Rs. 2,000 in cash. I was playing chess with a Joshi of Akalkot, whose name Yadavrao knows well; and Vithal Tikaji told me to warn him to say nothing to anybody about the payment. The Joshi was not on good terms with Vithal Tikaji, and hence the precaution. I don't know what Mr. Crawford did with his Rs. 6,000. He never gave me any of it to dispose of. Neither of the instalments were used in paying off Marwadis, at least not through me. Vithal Tikaji never saw Mr. Crawford except in my company. He was made first grade Mamlatdar after the first payment. Some time after the second payment the Chief was invested with powers over his khasgi expenditure. For my services I was paid Rs. 100 by Vithal Tikaji on the occasion of my conveying to him the information of the sanction of the Chief's investment with powers. This was last March or April.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

B. G. Sindekar's transfer from Chandor was brought about as follows:—

Hari Sakharam at Jalgoan had been unfavourably reported by Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, and his friend Jog, the banker, wanted to get him transferred to Chandor if he was to be transferred at all from Jalgaon. Jog accordingly asked me to arrange it for Hari Sakharam who had previously paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 1,000, and had been introduced by Jog and myself. In order, therefore, to serve Hari Sakharam he was ordered to Chandor. About this time the Javli man also wished for a transfer, and in order to serve him on account of Khimji Jiva, Sindekar was posted to Javli instead of Jalgaon. It was not done for the purpose of extracting money from Sindekar.

I do not even now recollect Narayen Sindekar coming to me about his brother's transfer. His face is familiar to me, and he may have come. Kumtekar and Kalavde both spoke to me at different times about the cancellation of Sindekar's transfer, and the price that would have to be paid for it. This was before Balkrishna himself came. I had also heard from Khasnavis, Mamlatdar of Niphad, proposing to pay Rs. 1,500 if Sindekar was to get promotion, and I replied that Rs. 2,000 were necessary. This was about a month or two before Sindekar's transfer was ordered. The first Rs. 1,000 paid to me by Sindekar was given to Rambhau Vaishampayan, banker, on account of a personal debt. Something was added to it on my own account. This was the day, after the money was paid to me, and would be the 11th or 12th of June. The same notes I had received were paid. On the same day I and Pitambar Joshi passed a kata to the same sowkar for Rs. 1,000. Atmarampant has my bonds which were purchased by Rambhau, creditor of Khrisnaji Shrinivas. The bonds were cancelled and left with Atmaram. I borrowed Rs. 1,000 from Keri Amarchand and paid Rambhau Rs. 2,000. Pitambar Joshi knows this, also Atmaram. I owed Rambhau altogether Rs. 3,000, and for the balance of Rs. 1,000 Pitambar Joshi and I passed a fresh joint kata. I meant to pay Mr. Crawford, and to speak to him about it when a permanent vacancy occurred, as I thought he would forget it in the meantime.

About this time Balaji Gangadhar Sathe was becoming estranged from Mr. Crawford and myself, and Hari Sakharam did not want to leave Jalgaon. The Collector also thought his explanation satisfactory, and, therefore, when Sindekar applied to have his transfer cancelled Mr. Crawford was already prepared to do it. He knew nothing about the payment that had been made to me.

For a year negotiations had been going on. Sindekar being willing to pay something for promotion; it was only a question of the amount to be paid and on occurrence of a vacancy. I insisted on Rs. 2,000, and on receipt of that it was intended that I should speak to Mr. Crawford, to get him the step. I had seen his uncle and Khasnavis about all this. When Balkrishna Sindekar came to see me I did not threaten or intimidate him as he has stated in evidence, but merely reminded him of the terms on which I had insisted all along, and advised him to pay the money as soon as possible. The question of cancellation of transfer was to us, that is, to Mr. Crawford and myself, a matter of secondary importance, though Sindekar's visit to me was chiefly connected with that; the money he paid was not for cancellation of transfer, but for general permanent benefit. But in the meantime Mr. Crawford was suspended. I did mention to Mr. Crawford about Sindekar having come, and that he was ready to come to terms, but he told me not to do anything for the present until there was a vacancy (this had reference to the taking of money), as there was a suspicion that things were going wrong and inquiries being made against him. He said that this was not the time for negotiations of that kind, but I took the money on my own account in order to relieve myself of the interest on my private debts.

(*To be continued.*)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A BRUTAL MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ADOYA BIN SATERAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the two accused by Mr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appointed by the court, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with the murder of one Tukia Makar on the 15th April last. Two days later the dead body was found in a field, and information was at once given to the patel and to the police. It was identified by several persons, and the clothes that were on the body were also identified. The court had also before it the twice repeated confessions of the two accused, admitting their connection with the deceased, and that they murdered him at the spot where the body was found. The Civil Surgeon of Belgaum described the savage injuries inflicted on the deceased's head and throat, which left no room for doubt that the man was brutally murdered. The deceased used to wear a lace-bordered turban, which was missing, and which was eventually traced to the accused, and they then made statements. On the 30th April, the accused made full confessions before a third class Magistrate, detailing in a circumstantial manner the way in which they plotted and carried out the murder of the deceased, who, they said, had been their partner in a series of thefts, and the motives that led them to commit the murder. On the 6th May, they repeated their confessions before the committing Magistrate with certain variations of detail. But they retracted them in the Sessions Court. They did not say that the confessions were false, or that they were extorted from them under the influence of fear or oppression or any kind of inducement. They made no attempt to explain away anything appearing in evidence against them, but merely took refuge in denying everything. All their denials seemed to be utterly false. It was clearly proved that a hatchet was found in the house of the first accused on the day he was arrested, and that it was produced by him. The jury unanimously found both the accused guilty of murder, and the Sessions Judge sentenced them to death.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said: There is no doubt in strict law that the properly attested confession of a prisoner before a Magistrate is sufficient for his conviction without corroborative evidence, and notwithstanding a subsequent denial before the Sessions Court. In this case the confessions were twice made; and there is no imputation raised by the accused before the committing Magistrate and the trying Judge that they confessed through fear or improper inducement. Some time intervened between the confessions, and there are no discrepancies in them save that kind of variance in detail which would be natural with people of the class of the accused. Before the Judge they denied having confessed at all. Now at this last stage they admit they confessed, but say they did so through fear. There is, however, no evidence of any improper conduct on the part of the police, and the contradictions of the accused in the matter of their confessions must tell a little against them and in favour of the truth of the confessions. The confessions themselves disclose a motive for the crime, and give an account of the murder quite consistent with the probabilities of the case. Under the circumstances, they are specially strong evidence. But there is in the case corroborative evidence, so that we are not called upon to act on confessions alone. As regards No. 1, there is evidence that he took a hachet out from his house the day the murder was committed and brought it back the same day; and when it was found by the police, it was, according to the medical evidence, still stained with blood. This story of the taking of the hatchet corresponds with the confession, and the second prisoner says that he killed the deceased with a hatchet given him by the first prisoner. There is also evidence that a turban similar to one worn by the deceased and missed from the head of the corpse was given by the first prisoner to his wife to be washed after the deceased was killed. As regards the second prisoner, there is evidence that he was seen to go out with the first prisoner the day of the murder (and it was shown they were often together); and he came back with the first prisoner when the hatchet was brought back. There is also evidence that he wore, when arrested, a dhotur on which were blood stains, and that at one time he admitted the possession of the dhotur, but denied the existence of the stains, and on another occasion he denied possession of the dhotur altogether. These are small circumstances in themselves, but when coupled with confessions, repeated at intervals and taken without any pressure of any kind, they constitute corroboration. We, therefore, agree with the jury, which was unanimous, as to the guilt of the prisoners, and confirm the sentences on the prisoners.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE DINANATH JANARDHUN.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE HAJEE JAKARIA CUMMOO AND OTHERS.

Mr Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* which his lordship had granted to set aside the order of adjudication on the ground that his client had been served late the preceding forenoon with four affidavits, ranging over fifty-three paragraphs each, to which there was no time given his client to reply.

The Hon. Mr Latham, with Mr Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, on behalf of Hajee Ebrahin Hajee Abdool Lutiff, opposed the application on the ground that the matter was of the utmost importance to his client and ought to be proceeded with at once. The learned Advocate remarked that the process of the court had been abused in this instance, as his client was one of the largest merchants in Bombay and mucoadum to one of the leading European firms.

After some discussion it was arranged between counsel that the reply to the affidavits should be sent in by 2 p. m. that afternoon, and the matter was adjourned for hearing in Chambers to-day.

RE NARAYEN VENAYEK KHOTE.

Mr Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. The discharge was fixed for the 8th August, but he would not be able to obtain it until the 21st of the month, and the interim order had expired. The application was granted

RE BALKRISHNA HARICHAND.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, a Government pensioner, asked for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE MAHADU BABAJEE SIMPI AND OTHERS.

The insolvents appeared in person for their discharge, and his lordship remarked that the first was a sepoy in receipt Rs. 16 per month and incurred liabilities amounting to Rs. 6,610, owing apparently to his having stood security for the second insolvent, his brother. The debts were contracted without any expectation of being able to repay them, and the discharge was adjourned for a year.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of appearance:—Vithal Boodu, Amirchund Nandram Sorabjee, Dorabjee Garrivala, and Nandas Nurbhiram and another.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Sittaram Govind, James Donald, Virjee Bhowan Sha, Angelo Francis and another, Pedro Antone Pereira, Purshotum Motiram Multani, Cowasjee Eduljee Lakdavala, Nabookhan Goolabkhan Chabuksavar and another, Hariba Shravansett, George Charles Rogers, and Shivram Narayen Kalkur.

RE DAYACHUND RAMCHUNDER.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petitions.

RE RASHID BIN ESSA KHALIFA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

THE final Provincial reports on the wheat crop of 1888-89 having issued, the following general memorandum on the harvest is published:—

CHARACTER OF SEASON.

The season was on the whole unfavourable to wheat cultivation, the rainfall being untimely and unevenly distributed. In some provinces it ceased too early, and in others too late, to admit of the land being properly prepared and sown. During November the young plants suffered from excess of rain, while in the succeeding months of December and January the irregularity and scantiness of the fall caused considerable anxiety. In February good general rain greatly improved prospects, particularly in the north, the Punjab yielding after all a crop slightly above average.

AREA AND OUTTURN OF 1888-89.

The effect of the unfavourable season is evidenced by the return. Taking India as a whole the figures show a decrease of 126,235 acres or ·48 per cent. in area, and of 694,251 tons or 9·64 per cent. in outturn.

The classification of Provinces and States under two groups, A and B, has been adopted in order to distinguish those in which statistics are based upon village returns and field to field inspection, from those in which estimates are more or less guess-work. In the latter (B) group are included the Native States in which wheat is grown as well as some British provinces. The Madras Presidency is included in the group, as the area under wheat is small and no special returns for the wheat crop are called for.

Turning to the first group, which includes rather more than three-fourths of the total area under wheat, it will be noted that there was a deficiency amounting to 6 per cent. in two great wheat-growing provinces (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces) which the favourable season in the Punjab was insufficient to make good. In Berar, where the season was not unfavourable, an increase both in area and outturn, is shown; but as the total acreage devoted to wheat in that province does not reach a million acres, this does not materially affect the final result. The deficiency in outturn for India is estimated at 12 per cent., the principal falling off being due to the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bombay. Compared with the previous year the outturn of the present crop is less by nearly 782,000 tons. Under the second or B group the most noticeable feature is the large increase in area combind with a reduction in outturn, but in the absence of more reliable data no positively safe conclusions can be drawn from the figures under this group.

CONDITION OF STOCKS AND PROBABLE EXPORTS, 1889-90.

The food-stocks at the end of the year 1888-89 were not large, and in a few places were reported to be insufficient. This was due to the following causes:—

(i) Indifferent harvests in 1886-87 and 1887-88.

(ii) Larger local consumption of the grain in store owing to partial failure of this year's early crops.

From particulars given in the provincial reports, it appears that, except in the Punjab, where the recent plentiful harvest has now caused a fall in prices, the prices of wheat and of other food grains generally rule higher than last year. The prices of wheat in London showed a tendency to fall last April: up to the 18th May following they increased slightly, but again fell, the quotations for the week ending 1st June, which have been extracted from the "Mark Lane Express" of the 3rd June last, not exceeding 29s. per quarter, and being, as shown on the margin,* much below the figures of the four preceding years. These facts confirm the conclusion indicated in former reports that the price of wheat in India depends more upon local conditions than on foreign demand.

With low stocks and prices higher in India than last year, there is no reason to anticipate that the exports by sea will exceed those of last year, viz., 831,000 tons, in spite of the good crop in the Punjab, where the yield is reported to have been 385,000 tons more than in the previous year. The total shipments during April and May last as compared with those of the same month in the two preceding years were as follows:—

Ports whence exported.	1887. Tons.	1888. Tons.	1889. Tons.
Bengal	48,100	31,200	26,500
Bombay	175,300	184,500	71,300
Sindh	1,500	5,400	30,900
Total	224,900	221,100	128,700

REVIEW OF PAST YEARS' TRADE.

The exports during the last three years, and the countries to which they proceeded are detailed below:—

	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France.	Italy.	Egypt.	Other countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1886-87	488,000	120,000	140,000	251,000	66,000	43,000	1,113,000
1887-88	302,000	33,000	128,000	151,000	31,000	32,000	677,000
1888-89	452,000	124,000	157,000	55,000	83,000	9,000	831,000

The crop of 1885-86 was a good one, and this, coupled with the failure of the Russian harvest, led to large supplies of wheat being shipped from India in 1886-87. In 1887-88 the exports touched a figure lower than any recorded since 1881-82, owing chiefly to the very bad harvests of 1886-87 in Northern India, not only of wheat, but also of other food-crops. The wheat crop of 1887-88 was considerably better than the preceding year, though below that of 1884-85 and 1885-86, but the grain was wanted in India itself to replenish the local food stocks, and the high prices which ruled were sufficient to cause a material reduction in the export. The exports in 1888-89 amounted to 831,000 tons against 677,000 in the preceding year. It may here be mentioned that Russia had an excellent crop in 1887 and 1888, though in America the harvests of these years were somewhat deficient. The exports from India to Italy have declined considerably during the last two years, and this is understood to be partly due to the abundant harvests in Russia.

The following table shows the exports from each of the principal ports of shipment during the last three years:—

		Calcutta. Tons.	Bombay. Tons.	Karachi. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1886-87	Crop of 1885 ..	352,000	630,000	131,000	1,113,000
1887-88	,, 1886 ..	217,000	427,000	33,000	677,000
1888-89	,, 1887 ..	147,000	533,000	201,000	881,000

The above figures indicate that the exports in 1888-89 would have been very little better than those of 1887-88, had it not been for the good crops of the Punjab, the produce of which is chiefly sent to Karachi for shipment.

EXPANSION OF THE WHEAT AREA.

The conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the preceding paragraphs is that the past three seasons have been more or

SPORTING NOTES.

In Ascot annals the meeting of 1889 should be a red-letter one, no matter whether it is regarded from a social or a racing standpoint. There was no break in the glorious weather from start no finish, while the immunity from rain was not purchased at the expense of that overpowering heat so often experienced in the height of the summer. The attendance on each of the four days was considerably above the average, and it is probable that on Thursday the authorities had to deal with the greatest crowd ever brought together on the famous Heath.

In the matter of sport the high standard of some previous years was not reached, but this misfortune arose from the fact that there is at present a dearth of first-class thoroughbreds, if we perhaps except the two-year-olds. A very large proportion of the best animals in training, however, were seen out; and save Satiety—who would surely have been a better representative for Bedford Cottage than D'Orsay—and Goldseeker, it is difficult to name any high-class horse that was an absentee. Of course, Chitabob and Friar's Balsam at their best would have adorned any race in which they might have taken part, but I am afraid, writes the *Daily News* reporter, neither of them will ever again reach the excellence of his juvenile days.

The Royal Hunt Cup fiasco will long be remembered, writes the same correspondent, and I may mention that a statement has been made that the stable commission in connection with the race was 5,000l. If, however, the reason assigned for the scratching of Danbydale from the Wokingham Stakes—that he had fallen lame at exercise—is the correct one, then the presumed certainty on Wednesday might not have been brought off, as the disaster might have overtaken him in the Royal Hunt Cup. The party probably knew that they could only back him at ruinous rates, and preferred to wait for another occasion. It is something more than a pity that when a scratching of this importance takes place during the early hours of the morning, it is not posted in some prominent place for the benefit of the public. I myself saow in the ready-money ring dozens of bets laid against the oclt an hour at least after he had been struck out, which in plain words was a deliberate fraud on the part of the layers.

Trayles, although the opposition to him both in the Gold Cup and the Alexandra Plate was very weak, enhanced his reputation; but perhaps in this respect Gulliver stands out in the brightest colours. It is beyond all doubt that he failed to exhibit his true form in his earlier races this season, particularly in the Derby, in which event he finished last but three. After winning the Thirty-first Biennial in a moderate field, he, on the concluding day, carried off one of the most valuable prizes of the meeting—the Hardwicke Stakes—in which he effectually turned the tables on Miguel, Enthusiast, and Pioneer. Morglay, another double-event winner, is probably one of the stoutest animals in training, as he secured the Gold Vase and the Ascot Derby under the gravest difficulties each time, defeating in the latter event Miguel at even weights. Lorne Lorne carried off the Ascot Stakes and the Twenty-sixth Biennial in capital fashion, and it is abundantly evident that he should have beaten Cotillon in the Manchester Cup, while Trayles also demonstrated that he should have finished in front of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's colt.

Amphion, too, secured a brace of victories in such stylish fashion that, in the event of his meeting Donovan at anything like even weights over a distance of a mile, I believe there are a large number of people who would throw in their lot with him. With regard to the juveniles, Semolina and Surefoot stand out as the winners of the two most important prizes; and as the Duke of Portland's filly lowered the colours of the Woodcote victor in the Thirty-second Biennial, she is, on paper at all events, entitled to be reckoned his superior. That she will retain this rank as the season progresses, I very much doubt; and many good judges were of opinion, from the style in which Mr Merry's grand colt defeated Heaume, Hidden Treasure, Rotten Row, and others in the New Stakes, that he was unlucky to be beaten two days previously. Both fit and well, I shall certainly take the colt to represent me when next they meet, and this I shall be somewhat sorry to do, as Semolina is one of the gamest of her sex, and has made for herself so many friends by her successes that it will be a matter for general regret when she is deposed from her present position.

The opening race at Sandown, the Robert de Witville Handicap, was one of the prettiest I have seen for many a long day. It was a good betting race, and owing to the introduction of three apprentices, one of whom rode the winner, Needles, opinions as to its result before its decision were greatly at variance. Most good judges, among them Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, fancied Sea Song, and that accounted for his favouritism. With the top weight to carry, she ran remarkably well, but Needles shot away when half way from home, and little Webb—not Blogg, as wrongly marked on my card yesterday—who rode a plucky race for a lad, was not to be denied, and stalled off the younger Barrett's challenge like a thorough workman.

The presence of a high-class horse in a big two-year-old race, so far as the reputation of the meeting at which he runs is concerned, cuts both ways. For instance, when in the Seaton Delaval Stakes, Minting beat Jacobite, the field was limited to seven, and when Chitabob last June raced home in front of Nunthorpe a dozen was the main called, but when Lady Muncaster and Friday won, they had respectively 15 and 17 opponents to encounter, and yesterday Loup, whose success was foreshadowed—as were the victories of Needles, a 7 to 1 chance, and Brackley—in this column was opposed by 21 antagonists. Thus a big horse frightens away opposition, which practically destroys speculation and interest in a race, except among the plunging division, while a moderate field of horses is more likely to introduce to us one of those large fields we were accustomed to in the days of our fathers. For my part I would rather see the big horse when he is to be seen, and so for the matter of that would nine out of ten of my readers.

The Hon. James White, who is sending some horses over to England from Australia, is evidently a big better, if we may judge by what he said when interviewed on the subject of the introduction of the totalisator. He is evidently no believer in the instrument. In arguing the question the Sydney sportsman said:—"I generally bet £500 on a race, or, say £3,000 a day. Take a low computation of sixty days' racing in the year, and you will see that my transactions would be £180,000 per annum."

Mr. White goes on to say:—"Ten per cent. on that business would bring me £18,000 a year, without any risk whatever. I'd be glad to bet three per cent. The machine plays to a dead certainty, whereas a bookmaker takes heavy risks. He may win to-day and lose to-morrow. Very few, indeed, of the Australian ring make more than a living, as a proof of which I need only ask you to tell me how many of them are rich men. The fortunes made by bookmaking in these colonies are few and far between.

King James was very unlucky in the Northumberland Plate. At the distance Chandley, who was using an unusually light saddle in order that overweight should not be declared, felt some portion of it had given way, and with great difficulty maintained his balance. In pulling up, however, after passing the post, the case became worse by the web attached to the right stirrup giving way, and Chandley was thrown heavily to the ground. Happily, he was little the worse for the tumble.

Suggestions are being made that a really rich two-year-old stake should be founded at Ascot. Considering the plethoric condition of the revenue, it is preposterous that the most valuable race of this description during the week (the New Stakes) should be worth only £1,241. Why not have a Cumberland Stakes (for William, Duke of Cumberland, assuredly ought to be commemorated at Ascot) of £3,000 added to a sweepstakes of £30 each, £20 forfeit?

The coming regatta is the fiftieth anniversary of Henley, the first having been held in 1839. There are thirty-nine entries for the eight events, as compared with forty-four twelve months back. Although there are six entries for the Diamond Sculls, I am afraid that race will be one of the most uninteresting at the regatta. Psotta, the American sculler, is a little better; but he is far from his best form.

Mold, the new Lancashire fast bowler, is an importation from Northamptonshire, in which latter county cricket is at a terribly low ebb. Mold's style was freely criticised a season or so ago, but he seems to have mended his ways, and has not been "no balled" more than twice this year. He gets a tremendous pace on his balls and a good break, but as yet he has not shown great capacity to gauge the individualism of the batsmen. However, his average thus far is decidedly good, and he has proved a decided acquisition to Hornbyshire.

A Skin Without Blemish

EVERYWHERE a network of sudorific ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.
Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.
ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.
ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleaton, Fairford.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to MESSRS. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

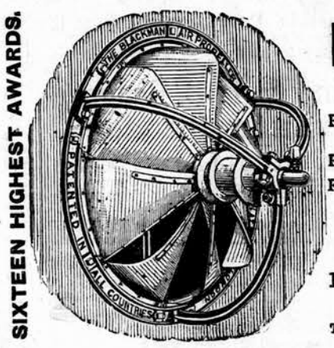
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.

C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,

IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its **world-wide reputation** as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Keep the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

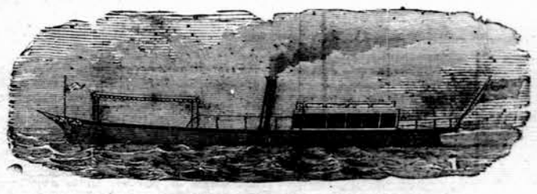
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

J. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

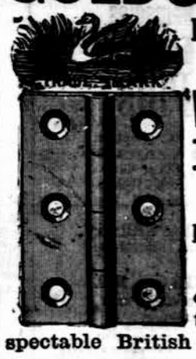
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

TRADE MARK
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	12s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. Qlty	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. Qlty	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Dr DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

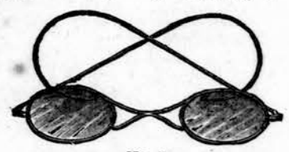
Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

No. 1.
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 45
„ Silver	„ 25
„ Steel	„ 16
Gold, ordinary Pebbles	Rs. 40
Silver „ „	„ 18, & 22
Steel „ „	„ 6, 8, & 10
Nickel „ „	„ 8

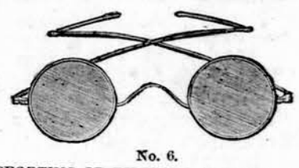
No. 4.
TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 55
„ Silver	„ 28
„ Steel	„ 16
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 45
Silver „ „	„ 22
Steel „ „	„ 8 & 10
Nickel „ „	„ 8



No. 5
RIDING HOOKS.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 45
Silver „	„ 25
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 40
Silver „ „	„ 22
Steel „ „	„ 8
Nickel „ „	„ 8



No. 6.
SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 60
Silver „	„ 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 50
Silver „ „	„ 25
Steel „ „	„ 10

No. 8.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ
(of various Patterns).

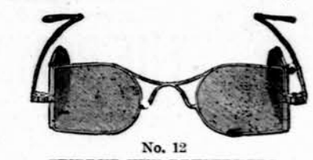
Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 40 & 45
Silver „	„ 25
Steel „	„ 16
Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted	„ 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 40
Silver „ „	„ 20
Steel „ „	„ 10

No. 10.
GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tin

Gold	Rs. 60
Silver	„ 30
Steel	„ 6
„ Cheaper quality	„ 3

No. 11.
GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS
(for Railway Travelling).

Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses	Rs. 85
Silver „	„ 35
Steel, best quality	„ 12
„ 2nd „	„ 8
„ 3rd „	„ 5



No. 12
STIRRUP EYE PRESERVERS
(with Gauze or Glass sides).

Gold, with straight or hookside	Rs. 45
„ Turn pins	„ 50
Silver, Turn pin or Single	„ 25
Steel	„ 8 to 10
Nickel	„ 8

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Trade W Mark.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as **Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c.,** will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks

Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE.

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WOOLS & SILKS
Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of hank, to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will see at once the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.
FOR KNITTING &c.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled venders. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRADY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Mess. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.